

L. g. sept. 57 π 8^o Society
English Dialect Society.

No. 78.

TWO COLLECTIONS
OF
DERBICISMS

CONTAINING

*WORDS AND PHRASES
IN A GREAT MEASURE PECULIAR TO THE NATIVES
AND INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTY OF DERBY*

BY

SAMUEL PEGGE, A.M.

RECTOR OF WHITTINGTON
AND LATE FELLOW OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

EDITED, WITH TWO INTRODUCTIONS

BY THE

REV. PROFESSOR SKEAT, Litt.D.

PRESIDENT OF THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY

AND

THOMAS HALLAM

London:

PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY
BY HENRY FROWDE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE
AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

—
1896.

Price Twelve Shillings and Sixpence, Net.

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BANKERS: THE LONDON & COUNTY BANK, High Street, Oxford.

PUBLISHER: HENRY FROWDE, Oxford University Press Warehouse,
Amen Corner, London, E.C.

The Subscription is One Pound per annum, which should be paid to the Treasurer, the Rev. A. L. MAYHEW, 18 Bradmore Road, Oxford, either by cheque or post-office order (made payable at the Oxford Post Office); or to the account of the Society's Bankers, the LONDON AND COUNTY BANK, High Street, Oxford. The subscriptions are due, in advance, on the 1st of January.

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ORIGINAL PREFACE,

BY THE REV. S. PEGGE.

MR. RAY, who amongst his North Country Words, inserts many Derbyshire ones, was a forreigner (*sic*), and understood not always the exact sense of the words. See Ray's Collection, 2nd edit. 1691¹.

This Work should be divided into two parts; (1) pronunciation; (2) peculiar words, and words peculiarly used. Of these local words, see Hearne, in Leland's Itin. vi. p. xi and 103.

Cotton wrote his wonders in the dialect of the country, with a glossary; Gough, p. 13. For a Glossary of Terms of Mines, see Tho. Houghton's book².

DIALOGUE BETWEEN TWO BOYS THAT CAME TO SEE THE WATERWORKS NEAR WENSLEY.

'Sam, lawthee, whot a Pleck the'an made i'th'ground,
And luck thee, Surrey, how awth' wheels goan round!'
'Robin, cum howd me fast I dunnaw faw,
Reich me thy hont, at I may see um aw.

¹ Reprinted for the E. D. S., ed. Skeat, 1874.

² See Reprinted Glossaries (B. 9); printed for the E. D. S., ed. Skeat, 1874.

O whot a ward o wayter they drane out, 5
 Cum, Robin, tum mee, loothy whot a spout.
 Or we gan whom, ween look int'eary hole ;
 Lord, whot a fellow is this *Sarrocole*¹ !
 Ene sitch a gentlemon as there's noo moore,
 Hoot fetch out th'wayter, folk may cum toth' oar. 10
 So we han seen inough, let's go agine,
 For, on we stay'n, wee'st booth be drest like swine.
 But thou'st goo wee mee furst to our owd lad,
 Coz we han been so lung, he wool be mad ;
 Then I'le goo wee thee too thy naunt, for hoo 15
 Wool nother scowd nor ma so mich adoo ;
 On when they ashen us wher we han been,
 Ween mak um laigh, an tell um whot wee'n seen.'

NOTES ON PRONUNCIATION².

a [in ordinary English is] like 8 *Graecorum*³ ; *Owlercar*, for *Allercar* ; *owler*, for *alder*.

a like French *e* ; *wayter*, water ; *fayther*, father.

a [in *ay*] is *e* ; *stey*, stay ; *dey*, day.

a is *o* ; *conno*, cannot ; *ony*, any ; *mony*, many ; *mon*, man. The better sort say more corruptly *anny*, *manny*. And **o** is *a* ; *amang*, among.

a very short ; *watter*, water.

aw is *a* ; *I sa*, I saw ; *to dra*, to draw ; *to sa*, to saw.

a [in the dialect, is] for *ay* or *a* broad ; *a*, but *yo munno* [aye, but you must not]. Is it for *ah* ! or *ay* ?

e is *ee* ; *weet*, wet.

e is [also] *ei*, especially in the Peak ; as *mei*, me ; *kei*, key.

¹ The engineer.—S. P.

² I print these as given ; but properly rearranged. Mr. Hallam's researches show what Pegge's symbols mean.

³ See p. 18 of the Glossary.

e is [also] *a*; *sattle*, settle; *pratty*, pretty; *Chasterfield*, Chesterfield; *fatch*, fetch.

e, very short, is *i*; *niver*, never; *cliver*, clever; *ivery*, every.

ee is *ēi*; *feit*, feet; *cheise*, cheese; *apeice*, apiece; especially in the Peak.

ea is *ēi*; *eit*, eat; *meit*, meat; *meil*, meal.

ea is [also] a dissyllable; *whe-at*, wheat; *He-ath*, Heath.

e or **he** is turned into *ye*; as *Yedward*, Edward; *yead*, head.

i is often pronounced as *ee*; *reeght*, right; *heegh*, high; *heeght*, height; *peeps* of a flower, for *pips*. This is as the forreigners pronounce *i*; and in Somersetshire, they say *leet* for light; Gent. Mag. xvi. pp. 406, 407; *leet* for lite [meaning 'little']. So *reart* and *rearting* for right and righting; ibid. pp. 407, 408; N. B. *r* is [here] inserted. *Dee*, dye. And sometimes [*i*] is very long; *nyyght*, night; *fyne*, fine.

i is [also] *ei*; *feight*, to fight; *leight*, light; *theigh*, thigh.

i [short] is *u*; *wull*, will.

o is *oi*; *coil*, coal; *hoil*, hole; *foil*, fool and fole [foal]; *cloise*, a close; and generally.

o is [also] *oo*; *soore*, sore; *ondoo*, undo.

o is [also] *8*; *n8*, no; see remarks on **L** [p. 36]; and see **Nought** [p. 49].

o is [also] *ooa*; *clooase*, close; *gooa*, go; *sooa*, so; *stooan*, stone. Sometimes *oo* only, as *goo*.

o [short] they usually pronounce *u*; *puther*, pother; *luv*, love; *dug*, dog; *dun*, done; *sum*, some. 'Tis very close. *Cumpany*, company; *cumme*, come; *luvve*, love.

o [short] is [also] *a*; *Dransfield*, Dronsfield; *Topton*,

now Tapton; *slap*, *slop*; *band*, *bond*; *Ratton-Row*, *Rotten-Row*; *stack*, *stock*; *warld* or *ward*, *world*; 'egad, 'ecod or 'egod. And *vice versa*; as, *con* for *can*; *lond* for *land*; [see] Thoresby, p. 606.

u [is] turned to o; *ondoo*, *undo*; *plom*, *plum*. [Note also] *poorter*, *porter*¹.

u is a; *barsten*, *bursten*.

e final lengthens not the word; *tak*, *take*; *dar*, *dare*.

the is joyn'd freely to other words; *apoth moors*, i. e. upon the moors; where the *n* is dropped before, and the *e* after *th*. So *ith field*, for in the field; *weet*, with it: *theerst house*, there's the house; *th'top*, *th'bottom*; *thknees*, the knees.

Syllables [are] increased in pronunciation; *bre-ad*, *bread*; *age-an*, *again*; *broo-ad*, *broad*; so *abroo-ad*, *abroad*.

ch is *k*; a *busk*, a *bush*²; *birk*, the birch-tree; *flik* of *bacon*; *click* or *cleek*, for *clutch*. (So the Scotch; *muckle*, for *much*; *kirk*, for *church*.) Also *perk*, *perch*; *benk*, *bench*; *pik*, *pitch*; *kirk*, *church*; *thak*, *thatch*; *dyke*, a ditch; *-wick*, *-wich*, as in *Hardwick* for *Hardwich*, *Harduicus*; *sick*, *sitch*³; *ake*, *ach*⁴ (*dolor*); *reyk*, *reach*.

v is *u*; *skeuer* in Kent is *skiver*⁵.

Metathesis common; *brud*, *bird*; *brunt*, *burnt*. The same organs being always concern'd, these metathesis's

¹ This is the other way about; here the standard *o* in 'porter' has become dialectal *oo*.

² An obvious oversight; *bush* does not contain *ch*.

³ Meaning 'such.'

⁴ In Pegge's time the sb. *ache* was still pronounced as glossic [aich], to distinguish it from the verb *to ake*; see the New E. Dict., s. v. *Ache*.

⁵ An extraordinary example. He here takes the Kentish *skiver*, a skewer, as the norm. N. B. he miswrites *skiver* as *skever*; but see his own Glossary of Kenticisms.

are as easily and naturally made as in other languages. Letters¹ of the same organ are changed. See *Girn* in this Book. So *brast* is burst ; *scrimage* is skirmish.

-en is added to verbs ; *yo talken*, you talk ; here it is the termination of the second person plural. So [the] third person plural of the present tense ; *they beinnen* ; *they goen* ; *they brewen* ; *they cōen*, they call. [So] *how doen ye* ; *yō eiten nought*, you eat-en nothing ; *yō know-n* ; *yō se-n* ; *yō play'n* you bravely ; *yō taen great pains*.

A strong negation ; *there's no fair*, no fairing. *It's none such on*, not it.

l generally left out ; *tauk*, talk ; *foud*, fold ; *soud*, sold ; *boud*, bold ; *coud*, cold ; but rather a *w* than a *u*. *Cowt*, colt ; *howd*, hold ; *hauf*, half ; *cauf*, calf ; *withau*, withall ; *amost*, *omost*, for almost ; *cōen*, call-en ; *caw him*, call him ; *fo*, fall ; *fow*, foul ; *bo*, *baw*, a ball ; *cō*, call ; *kn8*, knoll ; *π8*, a pole ; *wo*, a wall. So in Cheshire ; *aw*, all (Ray) ; *fow*, Cheshire, foul ; various dialects (Ray). Hence *whot-jecomb* [what do you call him]. *Ba*, ball, Scotch ; Percy's Songs, i. p. 33 ; *ha*, hall, p. 55 ; vide omnino Gloss. to Douglas, v. *fow* ; hence *wofo* for wofull ; hence *Gotheridge know*, i. e. knoll.

Apocope ; *canno*, cannot ; *wunno*, will not ; *bu*, but ; *shanno*, shall not ; *munno*, must not ; *hanno*, have not.

Crasis ; *tpad*, to pad or pace ; *tgether*, together ; *t'Winster*, to Winster ; *ith*, in the ; *hoo's*, hoo (i. e. she) is ; *tmend*, to mend ; *t'Derby*, *t'Nottingham* ; *they arn't*, they are not ; *tother*, the other ; *where's tknife*, where is the knife ; *he's it house*, he is in the house. So *tiern crouch*, the iron cross ; Somner, Antiq. Canterbury, p. 11.

¹ Meaning 'sounds.'

They'd not, they would not; *wut*, wilt thou.

Hest hait o; first mark [the apostrophes, and write] *he'st ha'it o*; it means, he shall have it all. *Hest gooa an yo liken*, i. e. he shall go if you like.

Contractions; *on't*, of it; *hool neer oert*, i. e. *hoo'l ne'er o'er't*, she will never get over it; *'s fortnight*, this fortnight; *hasto* [hast thou]; *it's none such on* [such a one]; *far*, farther; *nar*, nearer or nigher; *har*, higher.

d changed into *l*¹; *eller*, the elder-tree; *oller*, the alder-tree; see **Owler** [in the Glossary, p. 52].

d inserted; *drowneded*; *any mander of thing*.

d omitted; *ganner* for *gander*.

h omitted in *th*², as the French do; *tee*, thee; *tere*, there; *tou*, thou.

A Good house is that of Mr. Calton's; observe the placing of the words, and see **None** [in the Glossary, p. 48].

The Accent is very singular; butter, *bütt-ër*; Pegge, *Pēg-gě*.

dg is turned into *g* hard; *rig*, ridge of a house; *brig*, bridge; *fligg'd*, fledged.

Verba media; *sit you down*; [cf.] 'to plant them Vineyards,' i. e. to plant vineyards, Plot's Staffordshire, p. 380³.

Reciprocals; *they play me*; *they are playing 'em*.

¹ As a fact, the *d* is inserted after *l* in standard English.

² Only in certain positions; and he means that *t* is used for *th*.

³ Plot has: 'the emperor Probus . . . permitted the *Britans* (sic) to plant them vinyards.' Here *them* means 'for their use,' or 'for themselves'; it is an instance of a totally different construction. It is difficult to know what to make of many of Pegge's remarks, as they are often irrelevant. Some are so much so, that I have had to omit them in order to save the space taken up by exposing them.

INTRODUCTION: PART I;

BY THE REV. PROFESSOR SKEAT.

THE two Derbyshire glossaries printed in the present volume are from the same source as the Alphabet of Kenticisms, printed by the E. D. S. in 1876. I can best describe this source by repeating what I have already said in the Introduction to that word-list, p. x.

The MS. book, purchased by me in August, 1873, was formerly in the possession of Mr. John Gough Nichols, and afterwards in that of Sir F. Madden. It contains the following tracts, all in the handwriting of Dr. Samuel Pegge, and all bound together; viz. (1) An Alphabet of Kenticisms; (2) Proverbs relating to Kent; (3) A *first* collection of Derbicisms; (4) A *second* collection of Derbicisms, preceded by a misplaced title-page, which properly belongs to the Kenticisms; (5) A *third* collection of Derbicisms; (6) A General Collection of Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases; and (7) A Collection of Oaths, as variously vulgarised and corrupted.

The *sixth* and *seventh* tracts are, in my opinion, of small value, the former being much inferior to the collections by Ray, Hazlitt, and Bohn; and the latter being not very well worked out. But I have always felt that the rest of the volume ought certainly to be printed, whenever I could command the leisure to give it due attention. The *first* and *second* tracts having already appeared, there remained the three collections of Derbicisms, all of which are now dealt with, the collections having been reduced from *three* to *two*.

But why might not the collections have been reduced to *one*?

This is a natural and fair inquiry, and I must beg leave to explain why this has not been done. Let me hope that the reader will accept an explanation which will hardly satisfy the usual omniscient critic, who would rather play the part of a relentless task-master than do any hard work on his own account.

In the first place comes the question of chronology. Actual inspection of the MS. will soon show that the *first* series was, practically, the original collection, and was originally meant to be complete in itself. It was doubtless begun in 1751, when the author was made rector of Whittington, in his native county of Derbyshire; for references to Whittington are numerous, and Dr. Pegge himself tells us how he began to take note of Derbyshire words after having resided in Kent. After a long interval of some thirty years, the author again took up the work, at quite an advanced age, with the idea of forming a supplement. The first two collections (as I suppose) were lent to his son, and were afterwards returned; for at the beginning of the third appears the following note:—‘Begun 1791. N.B. I collected two such books as this before, and lent them to my son.’ I infer that they were returned, because some of the very latest entries occur in the *second* as well as in the *third* collection, in a handwriting so shaky with age that some words are hardly legible. In fact, Dr. Pegge, born in 1704, was already eighty-six years of age when he began his third collection in 1791, dying in 1796 at the age of ninety-one years and three months. I have little doubt that he added to his two supplements, from time to time, till within a few months of his death. The writing, which in the original collection is firm and regular, is trembling and somewhat uncertain in the two later collections, growing gradually more confused with advancing years. Moreover, both contain allusions to Grose’s Provincial Glossary, which first appeared in 1787; so that our author was well past eighty years of age at the time of making his additional compilations. Hence it did not seem to me to be a scientific mode of proceeding, to throw all *three* collections under one alphabet; more especially as the original glossary was based upon Ray, whilst the two supplements were based upon Grose.

But there was another reason of a different kind, viz. that the inclusion of all the three series under one alphabet was not

practically possible, unless the difficulty of a task which has proved quite difficult enough was to be very greatly increased. None of the collections are in alphabetical order; the writing is very close and compact; and it frequently happens that, owing to a very queer method on the author's part, a sentence is suddenly discontinued in the middle, and continued lower down on the same page or even on another page altogether. We have, in fact, only the rough draft of the intended work, not one that has been in any way prepared for the press. It was no easy task to deal with the material at all; hence the delay since the *Kenticisms* were printed in 1876.

At last, however, I found out how it could practically be prepared for printing. First of all, I had a transcript made, at my own expense, of the whole of the first collection, every separate entry being written on a separate slip of paper. Then the material was sorted into alphabetical order, and revised for the first time so as to eliminate repetitions and to incorporate corrections with the text. Then the slips were handed over to Mr. Thomas Hallam, a native of the Peak district, whose work in connection with Mr. Ellis's chapters on dialects is (as every phonetician knows) deserving of the highest praise, and remains of permanent value. Mr. Hallam, in his thorough-going and painstaking way, studied these slips literally for several years, in order to be quite sure of giving the pronunciation correctly, according to Mr. Ellis's system of glossic notation. Not content even with this, he submitted the list to friends, who separately gave him their pronunciations of the words, at the same time marking such as they believed, after repeated inquiries, to be now obsolete. In this way, every word in this first glossary has been under protracted consideration by several competent speakers of the dialect, who came to an agreement as to the sound of it and gave their opinions as to the frequency of its use. After some years of work, Mr. Hallam was at last satisfied, and wrote upon every slip (with one or two exceptions) the true pronunciation and the remarks of his friends as to the use of the word. Then the slips were returned to me. I revised them for a second time, and at last sent them to press. All the critical remarks are here printed, except where no doubt existed. It was

obviously needless to say, of every well-known word, that it was familiar to all who considered it.

The result is not a little surprising. The number of words collected by Dr. Pegge little more than a century ago, and now unknown or obsolete, is very large, as will be seen at once by observing the dagger (†) at the commencement of each article that treats of an obsolete word. Opening the book at random, we find, at p. 9, an account of ten words, of which four are obsolete; and Mr. Hallam has ascertained that the proportion of obsolete words in the whole list is almost precisely a third of the whole.

When at last the first series of Derbicisms had found its way into print, it became possible to deal with the other two lists, which were really, as I have said, supplementary. This time I could get no help, as it was necessary to be very familiar with the handwriting and with the author's methods. So I settled down steadily to the work of transcribing the articles, each word upon separate slips as before. By dint of constant reference to the printed series, I could avoid repetitions; not a very easy thing to do, when it is borne in mind that some entries appear four or five times over, often upon different pages. However, all came right when the slips were duly sorted and revised. And again, by constant reference to Grose's Glossary, of which Dr. Pegge at this time made much use, I was enabled either to read or to understand a great many entries which would else have been illegible or incomprehensible.

Hereupon there befell a sad misfortune, viz. the death of my colleague, Mr. Hallam, who had hitherto bestowed upon the work such abundant pains. This is why it has not been found possible to give the pronunciation of the words in the second series, nor even to ascertain which words are obsolete. All has been done that could be done without error; and I can only hope that the collection, as a whole, will be useful to the student of dialects.

For further remarks as to my method of editing the MS., I beg leave to refer the reader to my Preface to the Kenticisms, printed for the E. D. S. in 1876, pp. x-xiii. The following notes are all that are needful here.

The articles are given just as Dr. Pegge wrote them, with a few exceptions.

Thus I have not followed his use of capital letters for some substantives and other words. It is capricious, and useless for our present purpose of ascertaining dialectal peculiarities.

I have omitted a few rambling disquisitions upon etymologies, where they are utterly wrong and misleading. It is hardly fair to reproduce them, as it would give an unjust impression of our author's qualifications for his task. The few that are retained are quite enough to serve as a hint that, a hundred years ago, etymology was certainly not a science. See, at p. 32, the remark that *Ic-icle* means 'a small ice,' and that *ime* is either 'corrupted from *rime*,' or 'rather, contracted from *iceism*.' If the critic thinks that I have ignorantly rejected pearls of countless price, he is very much mistaken; and I do not think such a charge need have been insinuated against me, when I formerly published the *Kenticisms*. As I said before, the MS. still exists, to prove what has been done; and I wish any reader of it joy of his task. I will merely reproduce here Dr. Pegge's own remark, in his *Anonymiana*, 2nd edit. 1818, p. 187, that 'I believe it is now generally understood that the Celtic is the mother-tongue of the Greek, Latin, and British, and of most other European languages, except the Teutonic and its derivatives.' Such was the actual belief of most educated men in the earlier years of the present century. I wonder if there are any who hold the same views still.

On the other hand, some additions have been made to the articles, viz. these.

After most of the words, Mr. Hallam has supplied the pronunciation, according to Ellis's 'glossic' notation, between square brackets.

Other insertions between square brackets are also due to Mr. Hallam.

Insertions between waved brackets, as in the article on *Aboon*, at p. 1, are my own. They are but few.

Forms marked with a preceding dagger (†) are now obsolete; and at the end of each account of an obsolete form Mr. Hallam has added the words 'Obsolete, 1890. C., M.'—or words to the like effect. Here 1890 gives the date of observation, while 'C.' and 'M.' are the initials of the persons who kindly supplied the information; see p. lix.

For further particulars, both as to the life and works of Dr. Pegge and with regard to the pronunciation of the Derbyshire dialect (both in the author's time and at the present day), see the exhaustive, painstaking, and masterly Introduction which here follows, written by Mr. THOMAS HALLAM—an Introduction which, to our deep sorrow, he did not live to see in a printed form.

W. W. S.

INTRODUCTION TO THE SECOND SERIES,

By . DR. PEGGE.

BEGUN, 1791. N.B. I collected two such books as this before, and lent them to my son¹.

It is necessary also to observe that, by *Derbicisms*, both pronunciation and peculiar words are intended; and that no words are registered that occur in Johnson's Dictionary.

Many words and modes of pronunciation will undoubtedly be common to other places, especially to the neighbouring counties. I may also sometimes err in defining words and things.

Having lived long in the first part of my life at Cambridge, in Kent, and in London, I became more sensible, perhaps, than many others, when I returned to reside in Derbyshire, of the singularities of the words, phrases, and pronunciation which I daily heard in that Midland part of England. I accordingly set myself to [note them] down alphabetically; and the following Series is the result of my observations.

The words are often (?) distorted in their meaning, and some [are] peculiar to the country. The phrases are many of them very particular; and the pronunciation widely different from that of the South, but in some cases much to be preferred, as more analogical and more consonant to orthography.

It is observable that many old terms and saws are now left of[f], so that they daily grow more polite.

These particularities are not the language of the better sort, but of the vulgar; for they [i. e. the former], except by chance, speak as elegantly and correctly as in any part of England.

¹ [Hence the additions made by S. Pegge, Junior, to Grose's Glossary.]

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

I is *ee*; as *neet*, night. So [also in the case of] light, might, mighty, Almighty, sight, bright.

Ou pronounced as written; as [in] mought, ought, sought, fought.

L [is] often omitted after *a*; [as in] balk, talk, walk, wall, small, call, ball.

A, as *ay*; as [in] father, rather.

A is often an *o*; [before *n*, in] *mon*, man; *I conno*, in the Peak, for 'I cannot'; [and when put for *all*, as in] *wo*, a wall; *ho*, a hall.

Oa, a dissyllable [i.e. *öä*]; in *toäd*, *roäd*, *boärd*.

Ea, a dissyllable; [as in] *leäd*, *breäd*. Dissyllables commonly [occur] where others make but one; [as in] fire, power, flower.

In adverbs ending in *-ly* they are apt to lay the accent upon that last syllable; as *hastilȳ*, *faithfullȳ*, &c.

Th is [rarely] *t*; as in *tou*, thou.

Dge is *g* hard; *brig*, *rig*, *claggy*, as [compared with] *cledgy*; to egg, probably [the same as] to edge.

O is often *oi*; [as] in *coils*, *coals*, *cloise*, close, *hoil*, a hole.

E, when initial, has often (?) *y* prefixed in pronunciation. [He alludes to *Yedward* for Edward, *yed* for head.] Negatives abound [i.e. there are double negatives].

-en is a plural termination in verbs. The girl said, 'We readen and writen in the morning, and worken and spinnen¹ in the afternoon.'

BOOKS REFERRED TO.

[I am not able to trace all the books and editions to which Dr. Pegge refers; but the following list includes most of them, and I have verified a good many of the references.—W. W. S.]

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Antiquarian Repertory. Lond. 1775-84, 4to. 4 vols.

Bentley, Rich. D.D. Dissertation upon the Epistles of Phalaris. Lond. 1777, 8vo.

Borlase, Wm. Natural History of Cornwall. Oxford, 1758, fol.

¹ [Difficult to read; *spinnen* is a guess.]

Camden, Wm. *Britannia*, tr. by E. Gibson. London, 1772; 2 vols. fol.

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Drake, Francis. *Eboracum; or, the History and Antiquities of York*. Lond. 1736, folio.

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Fuller, Thos. D.D. *The Historie of the Holie Warre*. Cambridge, 1639, folio. (Also 1640, 1647, 1651.)

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Hanmer, Sir T. *Edition of Shakespeare*. Oxford, 1744 (2 ed. 1770), 4to.

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Junius, Francis, Junior. *Etymologicum Linguae Anglicanum*. Ed. Lye. Oxford, 1743, folio.

Laud, Wm. *A Relation of the Conference betweene Wm. Laud . . . and Mr. Fisher the Jesuite*. Lond. 1639, folio.

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Maundrell, H. *A Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem*. Oxford, 1707, 8vo.

Mead, Rich. M.D. *A Discourse on the Plague*. Lond. 1744, 8vo.

Old Plays; collected by Rob. Dodsley. 1st ed. Lond. 1744, 12mo. 12 vols. 2nd ed. Lond. 1780, crown 8vo. 12 vols. 3rd ed. 1826. [I cannot trace the references.]

Phil. Soc.—*Royal Society's Philosophical Transactions; from 1665 onwards*. Lond. 4to.

Plot, R., LL.D. Natural Hist. of Staffordshire. Oxford, 1786, folio.

Ray, John. A Collection of English Words not generally used. Lond. 1674, 12mo. 2nd ed. 1691, 12mo. (Reprinted for the E. D. S., ed. Skeat, 1874.)

Ray, John. Three Physico-Theological Discourses concerning Chaos, the Deluge, and the Dissolution of the World. London, 1713, 8vo.

Shelton, Thos. Tr. of Don Quixote. London, 1612-20, 4to, 2 vols. Also, 1652, fol.; 1675, fol.; 1725, 4 vols.; 1731, 12mo, 4 vols.

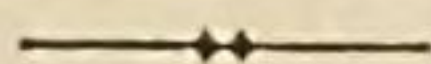
Sheringham, R. De Anglorum gentis Origine disceptatio. Cambridge, 1670, 8vo.

West, T. The Antiquities of Furness. Lond. 1774, 4to.

Wheler, Sir George. A Journey into Greece. London, 1682, fol.

INTRODUCTION: PART II;

By THOMAS HALLAM.



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A. LOCAL AND HISTORICAL.

I. WHITTINGTON AND DISTRICT.

WHITTINGTON is a parish and township in the hundred of SCARSDALE, in the county of DERBY. It is situated 3 miles N. of CHESTERFIELD. It is now called *Old Whittington* to distinguish it from *New Whittington*, a modern village and separate postal district in the eastern portion of the parish. At the time of the Domesday survey it was spelt *Witintune*, and was a *berwick* or hamlet in the parish of NEWBOLD, spelt *Newebold*. Singularly enough, at the Domesday survey, CHESTERFIELD (Cestrefeld) was a *berwick* in NEWBOLD; whereas NEWBOLD is now a township in the parish of CHESTERFIELD.

For the descent of the manor of WHITTINGTON from the time of Domesday, see Lysons' *Magna Britannia*, vol. v. (*Derbyshire*), pp. 283-4 (1817). In a footnote it is stated that 'The account of the manor of Whittington is chiefly taken from Dr. Pegge's Collections, in the "Heralds' College."'

The Dialect of WHITTINGTON may be said to include approximately the area of WEST SCARSDALE, in *N.E. Derbyshire*; commencing with Dore and Dronfield at the northern extremity, and extending via Whittington, Chesterfield, Brampton, and Ashover, to Alfreton and South Wingfield at the southern extremity.

II. REVOLUTION OF 1688,

From Lysons' *Magna Britannia*, vol. v. p. 285.

The great revolution of 1688 is said to have owed its origin to the meeting of a few friends to liberty and the Protestant religion, held in the early part of that year on Whittington-moor, at which

the Earl of Devonshire (afterwards Duke), the Earl of Danby (afterwards Duke of Leeds), Lord Delamere, and Mr. John Darcy¹ (son and heir of the Earl of Holderness), are known to have attended. It is said, that in consequence of a shower of rain, they adjourned to a public-house on the moor, called the Cock and Pynot (or Magpie), which acquired from this circumstance the name of the Revolution-house; and the small room where these distinguished guests retired, that of the Plotting Parlour. The arm-chair in which the Duke of Devonshire sat still forms part of the furniture of this room. When the century of the revolution was observed in Derbyshire with much celebrity in 1788, the committee dined on the preceding day at the Revolution-house. On the anniversary, the venerable Dr. Pegge preached on the occasion at Whittington church, before the descendants of the illustrious revolutionists above-mentioned, and a large assemblage of persons of the first families in the county and neighbourhood, who were met together for the purpose of commemorating this great event. After divine service, they went in procession to partake of a cold collation at the Revolution-house, whence they proceeded to Chesterfield to dinner. A subscription was opened for the purpose of erecting a column on Whittington-moor, in memory of the Revolution; but in consequence of the turbulent scenes in which all Europe was soon afterwards involved, it was deferred, and the intention has not yet been carried into effect [1817].

For a full account of the centenary celebration of the Revolution of 1688, at Whittington and Chesterfield, on the 4th and 5th November, 1788, see the *Gent. Magazine*, vol. lviii. (1788), pp. 1020-22.

I give a short extract relating to the sermon preached by Dr. Pegge, in Whittington church:—

‘On the 5th, at eleven in the morning, the commemoration commenced with divine service at Whittington church. The Rev. Mr. Pegge, the rector of the parish, delivered an excellent

¹ Rev. D. P. Davies, in his *Historical and Descriptive View of Derbyshire*, Belper, 1811, says, ‘Sir John D’Arcy, son and heir of Conyers, Earl of Holderness’ (p. 560).

sermon from the words "This is the Day, &c.¹" Though of a great age, having that very morning entered his eighty-fifth year, he spoke with a spirit which seemed to be derived from the occasion, his sentiments were pertinent, well arranged, and his expression animated.' Cf. p. xlvi below, note 1.

III. MEMOIR OF THE REV. DR. PEGGE.

By his son, Samuel Pegge, Esq., and inserted in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1796, viz. pp. 451-4 (June), pp. 627-30 (August), and pp. 803-7 (October).

The late Rev. Samuel Pegge, LL.D. and F.S.A., was the representative of one of four branches of the family of that name in Derbyshire, derived from a common ancestor, all which existed together till within a few years. The eldest became extinct by the death of Mr. William Pegge, of Yeldersley, near Ashborne, 1768: and another by that of the Rev. Nathaniel Pegge, M.A. vicar of Packington in Leicestershire, 1782.

The Doctor's immediate predecessors, as may appear from the Heralds-office, were of Osmaston, near *Ashborne*, where they resided, in lineal succession, for four generations, antecedently to his father and himself, and where they left a patrimonial inheritance, of which the Doctor died possessed².

Of the other existing branch, Mr. Edward Pegge having [1662] married Gertrude, sole daughter and heir of William Strelley, Esq. of Beauchief, in the Northern part of Derbyshire, seated himself there, and was appointed high sheriff of the county in 1667; as was his grandson, Strelley Pegge, Esq. 1739; and his great grandson, the present Peter Pegge, Esq. 1788.

It was by Katharine Pegge, a daughter of Thomas Pegge, Esq. of Yeldersley, that King Charles II (who saw her abroad during his exile) had a son (born 1657), whom he called Charles *Fitz-Charles*, to whom he granted the royal arms, with a baton sinister,

¹ This is the day which the LORD hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it.—Psalm cxviii. 24.

² In Church-street, at Ashborne, is an alms-house, originally founded by Christopher Pegge, esq. The name occurs also on the table of benefactors in Ashborne church.

Vairé, and whom (1675) his Majesty created Earl of *Plymouth*, Viscount *Totness*, and Baron *Dartmouth*¹. He was bred to the sea, and, having been educated abroad, most probably in Spain, was known by the name of Don Carlos². The Earl married the Lady Bridget Osborne, third daughter of Thomas Earl of Danby, lord high treasurer (at Wimbledon, in Surrey), 1678³, and died of a flux at the siege of Tangier, 1680, without issue. The body was brought to England, and interred in Westminster Abbey⁴. The Countess re-married Dr. Philip Bisse, Bishop of Hereford, by whom she had no issue, and who, surviving her, erected a handsome tablet to her memory in his cathedral. Katharine Pegge, the Earl's mother, married Sir Edward Greene, Bart. of Samford in Essex, and died without issue by him⁵.

But to return to the Rev. Dr. Pegge, the outline of whose life we *only* propose to give. His father (Christopher) was, as we have observed, of Osmaston, though he never resided there, even after he became possessed of it; for, being a younger brother, it was thought proper to put him to business; and he served his time with a considerable woollen-draper at Derby, which line he followed till the death of his elder brother (Humphry, who died without issue 1711) at Chesterfield in Derbyshire, when he commenced lead-merchant, then a lucrative branch of traffick there; and, having been for several years a member of the corporation, died in his third mayoralty, 1723.

He had married Gertrude Stephenson (a daughter of Francis Stephenson, of Unston, near Chesterfield, gent.), whose mother was Gertrude Pegge, a daughter of the before-mentioned Edward Pegge, Esq. of Beauchief; by which marriage these two branches

¹ Docquet-book in the Crown-office.

² See Sandford, p. 647, edit. 1707. Granger erroneously calls him Carlo; and also, by mistake, gives him the name of *Fitz-roy*.

³ See Mr. Lysons's *Environs of London*, vol. I. p. 537.

⁴ Dart's *History of Westminster-abbey*, vol. II. p. 55.

⁵ There is a half-length portrait of the earl, in a robe de chambre, laced cravat, and flowing hair (with a ship in the back ground of the picture), by Sir Peter Lely, now in the family: and also two of his mother, lady Greene; one a half-length, with her infant son standing by her side; the other a three-quarters; both either by Sir Peter Lely, or by one of his pupils.

of the family, which had long been diverging from each other, became re-united, both by blood and name, in the person of Dr. Pegge, their only surviving child.

He was born Nov. 5, 1704, N.S. at Chesterfield, where he had his school education; and was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, May 30, 1722, under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. William Edmundson; was matriculated July 7; and, in the following November, was elected a scholar of the house upon Lupton's foundation.

In the same year with his father (1723) died the heir of his maternal grandfather (Stephenson), a minor; by whose death a moiety of the real estate at Unston (before mentioned) became the property of our young collegian, who was then pursuing his academical studies with intention of taking orders.

Having, however, no immediate prospect of preferment, he looked up to a fellowship of the college, after he had taken the degree of A.B. in January 1725, N.S.; and became a candidate upon a vacancy which happened favourably in that very year; for, it was a lay-fellowship on the Beresford foundation, and appropriated to the founder's kin, or at least confined to a native of Derbyshire.

The competitors were, Mr. Michael Burton (afterwards Dr. Burton), and another, whose name we do not find; but the contest lay between Mr. Burton and Mr. Pegge. Mr. Burton had the stronger claim, being indubitably related to the founder; but, upon examination, was declared to be so very deficient in literature that his superior right, as founder's kin, was set aside, on account of the insufficiency of his learning; and Mr. Pegge was admitted, and sworn fellow March 21, 1726, O.S.

In consequence of this disappointment, Mr. Burton was obliged to take new ground to enable him to procure an establishment in the world; and therefore artfully applied to the College for a testimonial, that he might receive orders, and undertake some cure in the vicinity of Cambridge. Being ordained, he turned the circumstance into a manœuvre, and took an unexpected advantage of it, by appealing to the visitor [the Bishop of Ely, Dr. Thomas Green], representing, that, as the College had, by the testimonial, thought him qualified for ordination, it could not, in justice, deem

him unworthy of becoming a fellow of the society upon such forcible claims as founder's kin, and also as a native of Derbyshire.

These were irresistible pleas on the part of Mr. Burton; and the Visitor found himself reluctantly obliged to eject Mr. Pegge, when Mr. Burton took possession of the fellowship, which he held many years¹.

Thus this business closed; but the Visitor did Mr. Pegge the favour to recommend him, in so particular a manner, to the master and seniors of the College, that he was thenceforward considered as an honorary member of the body of fellows (*tanquam socius*), kept his seat at their table and in the chapel, being placed in the situation of a fellow-commoner.

In consequence, then, of this testimony of the Bishop of Ely's approbation, Mr. Pegge was chosen a Platt-fellow on the first vacancy, A.D. 1729². He was therefore, in fact, *twice* a fellow of St. John's.

There is good reason to believe that, in the interval between his removal from his first fellowship and his acceding to the second, he meditated the publication of Xenophon's *Cyropædia* and *Anabasis*, from a collation of them with a Duport MS. in the library of Eton, to convince the world that the master and seniors of St. John's College did not judge unworthily in giving him so decided a preference to Mr. Burton in their election. It appears that he had made very large collections for such a work;

¹ Dr. Burton was president (i.e. vice-master) of the college when Mr. Pegge's son was admitted of it, 1751; but soon afterwards took the living of Staplehurst, in Kent.

² The *Platt-fellowships* at St. John's are similar to what are called *bye-fellowships* in some other colleges at Cambridge, and are not on the foundation. Their original number was *six*, with a stipend of 20l. per annum each, besides rooms, and commons at the fellows' table. They were founded by William Platt, esq. (son of Sir Hugh Platt, knt.) an opulent citizen of London, out of an estate then of the annual value of 140l. Being a rent-charge, the fellowships cannot be enlarged in point of revenue, though the number has been increased to *eight*, by savings from the surplus. There is a good portrait of Mr. Platt in the master's lodge at St. John's, with the date of 1626, æt. 47. He died 1637. More of him may be seen in Mr. Lysons's *Environs of London*, vol. III. pp. 59, 66, 70, 71, 110, 376.

but we suspect that it was thrown aside by being anticipated by Mr. Hutchinson's edition, which was formed from more valuable manuscripts.

While resident in college (and in the year 1730) Mr. Pegge was elected a member of the *Zodiac Club*, a literary society, which consisted of twelve members, denominated from the twelve signs. This little institution was founded, and articles, in the nature of statutes, were agreed upon Dec. 10, 1725. Afterwards (1728) this society thought proper to enlarge their body, when six select additional members were chosen, and denominated from six of the planets, though it still went collectively under the name of the *Zodiac Club*. In this latter class Mr. Pegge was the original *Mars*, and continued a member of the club as long as he resided in the university. His secession was in April 1732, and his seat accordingly declared vacant¹.

In the same year, 1730, Mr. Pegge appears in a more public literary body, viz. among the members of the Gentlemen's Society at *Spalding*, in Lincolnshire, to which he contributed some papers which will be mentioned hereafter².

Having taken the degree of A.M. in July 1729, Mr. Pegge was ordained deacon in December in the same year; and, in the February following, received priest's orders; both which were conferred by Dr. William Baker, Bishop of Norwich.

It was natural that he should now look to employment in his profession, and, agreeably to his wishes, he was soon retained as curate to the Rev. Dr. John Lynch (afterwards [1733] Dean of Canterbury), at Sundrich in Kent, on which charge he entered at Lady-day 1730; and in his principal, as will appear, soon afterwards, very unexpectedly, found a patron.

The Doctor gave Mr. Pegge the choice of three cures under him, viz. of Sundrich, of a London living, or the chaplainship of St. Cross, of which the Doctor was the master. Mr. Pegge preferred Sundrich, which he held till Dr. Lynch exchanged

¹ Of this little academical literary society we shall hereafter be empowered to give an enlarged account from the original MS. entrusted to us by the compiler of this Memoir.—EDIT.

² An account of this Society may be seen in *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, No. XX.

that living for Bishopsbourne, and then removed thither at Midsummer 1731.

Within a few months after this period, Dr. Lynch, who had married a daughter of Archbishop Wake, obtained for Mr. Pegge, unsolicited, the living of Godmersham (cum Challock) into which he was inducted Dec. 6, 1731.

We have said *unsolicited*, because, at the moment when the living was conferred, Mr. Pegge had more reason to expect a *reproof* from his principal than a *reward* for so short a service of these cures. The case was, that Mr. Pegge had, in the course of the preceding summer (unknown to Dr. Lynch) taken a little tour, for a few months, to Leyden, with a fellow-collegian (John Stubbing, M.B. then a medical pupil under Boerhaave), leaving his curacy to the charge of some of the neighbouring clergy. On his return, therefore, he was not a little surprised to obtain actual preferment through Dr. Lynch, without the most distant engagement on the score of the Doctor's interest with the Archbishop, or the smallest suggestion from Mr. Pegge.

Being now in possession of a living, and independent property, Mr. Pegge married (April 13, 1732) Miss Anne Clarke, the only daughter of Benjamin, and sister of John, Clarke, Esqrs. of Stanley, near Wakefield, in the county of York, by whom he had one son, the present Samuel Pegge, Esq. who, after his mother's death, became eventually heir to his uncle, and one daughter, Anna-Katharina (now living) the wife of the Rev. John Bourne, M.A. of Spital, near Chesterfield, rector of Sutton cum Duckmanton, and vicar of South Winfield, both in Derbyshire. From the son, by Martha, a daughter of Dr. Henry Bourne, an eminent physician in Derbyshire, descended Charlotte-Anne, who died unmarried March 17, 1793 [see our Obituary of that month], and Christopher Pegge, M.D. F.R.S. and fellow of the College of Physicians, reader of anatomy, on Dr. Lee's foundation, at Christ Church, Oxford: Mrs. Bourne's issue being two daughters, Elizabeth and Jane, now living, unmarried.

While Mr. Pegge was resident in Kent, where he continued 20 years, he made himself acceptable to everybody, by his general knowledge, his agreeable conversation, and his vivacity; for he was received into the familiar acquaintance of the best

gentlemen's families in East Kent, several of whom he preserved in his correspondence after he quitted the county, till the whole of those of his own standing gave way to fate before him.

Having an early propensity to the study of antiquity among his general researches, and being allowedly an excellent classical scholar, he here laid the foundation of what in time became a considerable collection of books, and his little cabinet of coins grew in proportion; by which two assemblages (so scarce among country gentlemen in general) he was qualified to pursue these collateral studies, without neglecting his parochial duties, to which he was always assiduously attentive.

The few pieces which Mr. Pegge printed while he lived in Kent will be mentioned hereafter, when we shall enumerate such of his writings as are most material. These (exclusively of Mr. Urban's obligations to him in this periodical publication) have appeared principally, and most conspicuously, in the *Archaeologia*, which may be termed the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries. In that valuable collection will be found 47 memoirs, written and communicated by him, many of which are of considerable length, being by much the greatest number hitherto contributed by any individual member of that respectable Society.

In returning to the order of time, we find that, in July 1746, Mr. Pegge had the great misfortune to lose his wife; whose monumental inscription, in the church of Godmersham, bears ample testimony of her worth, and where, in a short Latin inscription, she is said to be, 'Foemina, si qua alia, sine dolo.' (See Mr. Parson's Monuments in Kent, 1794, 4to, p. 66.)

This event entirely changed Mr. Pegge's destinations; for he now zealously meditated on some mode of removing himself, without disadvantage, into his native county. To effect this, one of two points was to be carried; either to obtain some piece of preferment, tenable in its nature with his Kentish living; or to exchange the latter for an equivalent, in which last he eventually succeeded beyond his immediate expectations.

(Aug. p. 627.) We are now coming to a new epoch in the Doctor's life; but, there is an interval of a few years to be accounted for, before he found an opportunity of effectually removing himself into Derbyshire.

His wife being dead, his children young and at school, and himself reduced to a life of solitude, so ungenial to his temper (though no man was better qualified to improve his leisure), he found relief by the kind offer of his valuable friend, the late Sir Edward Dering, bart.

At this moment Sir Edward chose to place his son (the present baronet) under the care of a private tutor at home, to qualify him more competently for the university. Sir Edward's personal knowledge of Mr. Pegge, added to the family situation of the latter, mutually induced the former to offer, and the latter to accept, the proposal of removing from Godmersham to Surrenden (Sir Edward's mansion-house) to superintend Mr. Dering's education for a short time; in which capacity he continued about a year and a half, till Mr. Dering was admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, in March, 1751.

Sir Edward had no opportunity, by any Patronage of his own, permanently to gratify Mr. Pegge, and to preserve him in the circle of their common friends. On the other hand, finding Mr. Pegge's propensity to a removal so very strong, Sir Edward reluctantly pursued every possible measure to effect it.

The first vacant living in Derbyshire which offered itself was the perpetual curacy of *Brampton*, near Chesterfield; a situation peculiarly eligible in many respects. It became vacant A.D. 1747; and, if it could have been obtained, would have placed Mr. Pegge in the centre of his early acquaintance in that county; and, being tenable with his Kentish living, would not have totally estranged him from his friends in the South of England. The patronage of Brampton is in the dean of Lincoln, which dignity was then filled by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Cheyney, to whom, Mr. Pegge being a stranger, the application was necessarily to be made in a circuitous manner, and he was obliged to employ more than a double mediation before his name could be mentioned to the dean.

The mode he proposed was through the influence of William, the third duke of Devonshire, to whom Mr. Pegge was personally known as a Derbyshire man (though he had so long resided in Kent), having always paid his respects to his grace on the public days at Chatsworth, as often as opportunity served, when on a visit

in Derbyshire. Mr. Pegge did not, however, think himself sufficiently in the Duke's favour to make a direct address for his Grace's recommendation to the dean of Lincoln, though the object so fully met his wishes in moderation, and in every other point. He had, therefore, recourse to a friend, the right rev. Dr. Fletcher, bishop of Dromore, then in England; who, in conjunction with the late Godfrey Watkinson, of Brampton Moor, esq. (the principal resident gentleman in the parish of Brampton) solicited, and obtained, his Grace's interest with the dean of Lincoln, who, in consequence, nominated Mr. Pegge to the living.

One point now seemed to be gained towards his re-transplantation into his native soil, after he had resisted considerable offers had he continued in Kent; and thus did he think himself virtually in possession of a living in Derbyshire, which in its nature was tenable with Godmersham in Kent. Henceforward, then, he no doubt felt a satisfaction that he should soon be enabled to live in Derbyshire, and occasionally visit his friends in Kent, instead of residing in that county, and visiting his friends in Derbyshire.

But, after all this assiduity and anxiety (as if *admission* and *ejection* had pursued him a second time), the result of Mr. Pegge's expectations was far from answering his then present wishes; for when he thought himself secure by the dean's nomination, and that nothing was wanting but the bishop's license, the dean's *right* of *patronage* was controverted by the parishioners of Brampton, who brought forward a nominee of their own.

The ground of this claim, on the part of the parish, was owing to an ill-judged indulgence of some former deans of Lincoln, who had occasionally permitted the parishioners to send an incumbent directly to the *bishop* for his license, without the intermediate nomination of the *dean* in due form.

These measures were principally fomented by the son of the last incumbent, the rev. Seth Ellis, a man of a reprobate character, and a disgrace to his profession, who wanted the living, and was patronised by the parish. He had a desperate game to play; for, he had not the least chance of obtaining any preferment, as no individual patron, who was even superficially acquainted with

his *moral* character alone, could with decency advance him in the church. To complete the detail of the fate of this man, whose interest the deluded part of the mal-contents of the parish so warmly expoused, he was soon afterwards suspended by the bishop from officiating at Brampton¹.

Whatever inducements the parish might have to support Mr. Ellis so strenuously we do not say, though they manifestly did not arise from any pique to one dean more than to another; and, we are decidedly clear that they were not founded in any aversion to Mr. Pegge as an individual; for his character was in all points too well established, and too well known (even to the leading opponents to the Dean), to admit of the least personal dislike in any respect. So great, nevertheless, was the acrimony with which the parishioners pursued their visionary pretensions to the patronage, that, not content with the decision of the jury (which was highly respectable) in favour of the dean, when the right of patronage was tried 1748, that [*sic*], they had the audacity to carry the cause to an assize at Derby, where, on the fullest and most incontestible evidence, a verdict was given in favour of the dean to the confusion and indelible disgrace of those parishioners who espoused so bad a cause, supported by the most undaunted effrontery, and we may add—villany.

The evidence produced by the parish went to prove from an entry, made nearly half a century before in the accounts kept by the church-wardens, that the *parishioners*, and not the *deans of Lincoln*, had thitherto, on a vacancy, nominated a successor to the bishop of the diocese for his license, without the intervention of any other person or party. The parish accounts were accordingly brought into court at Derby, wherein there appeared not only a palpable erasement, but such an one as was detected by a living and credible witness; for, a Mr. *Mower* swore that, on a vacancy in the year 1704, an application was made by

¹ The bishop's inhibition took place soon after the decision of the cause at Derby, and was not revoked till late in the year 1758, which was effected principally by Mr. Pegge's intercession with his lordship, stating Mr. Ellis's distressed circumstances, and his having made a proper submission, with a promise of future good behaviour. This revocation is contained in a letter (now before us) addressed to Mr. Pegge, under the bishop's own hand, dated Oct. 30, 1758.

the parish to the *dean of Lincoln* in favour of the Rev. Mr. Littlewood¹.

In corroboration of Mr. Mower's testimony, an article in the parish accounts and expenditures of that year was adverted to, and which, when Mr. Mower saw it, ran thus :

'Paid Willam Wilcoxson, for going *to Lincoln to the Dean*, concerning Mr. Littlewood, five shillings.'

The parishioners had before alleged, in proof of their title, that **THEY** had *elected* Mr. Littlewood, and, to uphold this asseveration, had clumsily altered the parish account-book, and inserted the words '*to Lichfield to the BISHOP*,' in the place of the words '*to Lincoln to the DEAN*.'

Thus their own evidence was turned against the parishioners; and not a moment's doubt remained but that the patronage rested with the *DEAN of Lincoln*.

We have related this affair without a strict adherence to chronologi[c]al order as to facts, or to collateral circumstances, for the sake of preserving the narrative entire, as far as it regards the contest between the *Dean of Lincoln* and the *Parish of Brampton*; for we believe that this transaction (uninteresting as it may be to the publick in general) is one of very few instances on record which has an exact parallel.

The intermediate points of the contest in which Mr. Pegge was more peculiarly concerned, and which did not prominently appear to the world, were interruptions and unpleasant impediments which arose in the course of this tedious process. He had been nominated to the perpetual curacy of Brampton by Dr. *Cheyney*, Dean of Lincoln; was at the sole expence of the suit respecting the right of patronage, whereby the verdict was given in favour of the Dean; and he was actually licensed by the Bishop of Lichfield. In consequence of this decision and the Bishop's license, Mr. Pegge, not suspecting that the contest could go any farther, attended to qualify at Brampton, on Sunday, Aug. 28, 1748, in the usual manner; but was repelled *by violence* from entering the church.

In this state matters rested regarding the patronage of

¹ We believe this witness to have been *George Mower*, esq. of Wood-seats, in this county, who served the office of sheriff, 1754.

Brampton, when Dr. Cheyney was unexpectedly transferred from the deanry of *Lincoln* to the deanry of *Winchester*, which (we may observe by the way) he solicited on motives similar to those which actuated Mr. Pegge at the very moment; for, Dr. Cheyney, being a native of Winchester, procured an exchange of his deanry of Lincoln with the Rev. Dr. William George, provost of King's college, Cambridge, for whom the deanry of Winchester was intended by the minister on the part of the crown.

Thus Mr. Pegge's interests and applications were to begin *de novo* with the patron of Brampton; for, his nomination by Dr. Cheyney, in the then state of things, was of no validity. He fell however into liberal hands; for, his activity in the proceedings which had hitherto taken place respecting the living in question, had rendered fresh advocates unnecessary, as it had secured the unasked favour of Dr. George, who not long afterwards voluntarily gave him the rectory of *Whittington*, near Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, into which he was inducted Nov. 11, 1751, and where he resided for upwards of 44 years without interruption¹.

Though Mr. Pegge had relinquished all farther pretensions to the living of *Brampton* before the cause came to a decision at Derby, yet he gave every possible assistance at the trial, by the communication of various documents, as well as by his personal evidence at the assize, to support the claim of the new nominee, the Rev. John Bowman, in whose favour the verdict was given, and who afterwards enjoyed the benefice.

Here then we take leave of this troublesome affair, so nefarious and unwarrantable on the part of the parishioners of *Brampton*; and from which PATRONS of every description may draw their own inferences.

Mr. Pegge's ecclesiastical prospect in Derbyshire began soon to brighten; and he ere long obtained the more eligible living of *Whittington*. Add to this that, in the course of the dispute

¹ Dr. George's letter to Mr. Pegge on the occasion has been preserved, and is conceived in the most manly and generous terms. On account of the distance, Mr. Pegge then residing in Kent, the Dean was so obliging as to concert matters with Bishop (Frederick) Cornwallis, who then sat at Lichfield, that the living might *lapse* without injury to Mr. Pegge, who therefore took it, in fact, from his Lordship by *collation*.

concerning the patronage of Brampton, he became known to the hon. and right rev. Frederick (Cornwallis) Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; who ever afterwards favoured him not only with his personal regard, but with his patronage, which extended even beyond the grave, as will be mentioned hereafter in the order of time.

We must now revert to Mr. Pegge's old friend Sir Edward Dering, who, at the moment when Mr. Pegge decidedly took the living of *Whittington*, in Derbyshire, began to negotiate with his Grace of Canterbury (Dr. Herring), the patron of *Godmersham*, for an exchange of that living for something tenable with *Whittington*.

The Archbishop's answer to this application was highly honourable to Mr. Pegge: 'Why,' said his Grace, 'will Mr. Pegge leave my diocese? if he will continue in Kent, I promise you, Sir Edward, that I will give him preferment to his satisfaction¹.'

No allurements, however, could prevail; and Mr. Pegge, at all events, accepted the rectory of *Whittington*, leaving every other pursuit of the kind to contingent circumstances. An exchange was, nevertheless, very soon afterwards effected, by the interest of Sir Edward with the *Duke of Devonshire*, who consented that Mr. Pegge should take his Grace's living of *Brindle* in Lancashire, then luckily void, the Archbishop at the same time engaging to present the *Duke's* clerk to *Godmersham*. Mr. Pegge was accordingly inducted into the rectory of *Brindle*, Nov. 23, 1751, in less than a fortnight after his induction at *Whittington*².

In addition to this favour from the family of *Cavendish*, Sir Edward Dering obtained for Mr. Pegge, almost at the same moment, a *scarf* from the *Marquis of Hartington* (afterwards the fourth Duke of Devonshire), then called up to the House of Peers, in June, 1751, by the title of Baron *Cavendish*, of *Hardwick*.

¹ Mr. Pegge became known, at least by name, to Dr. Herring, when Archbishop of York, by an occasional sermon (which will be adverted to among Mr. Pegge's writings) on the publication whereof his Grace sent him a letter in handsome terms. When the Archbishop was translated to Canterbury, Mr. Pegge was, most probably, personally known to him as the diocesan.

² The person who actually succeeded to the living of *Godmersham* was the Rev. *Aden Ley*, who died there 1766.

Mr. Pegge's appointment is dated Nov. 18, 1751; and thus after all his solicitude, he found himself possessed of two livings and a dignity, honourably and indulgently conferred, as well as most desirably connected, in the same year and in the same month; though this latter circumstance may be attributed to the voluntary lapse of Whittington¹. After Mr. Pegge had held the living of *Brindle* for a few years, an opportunity offered, by another obliging acquiescence of the *Duke of Devonshire*, to exchange it for the living of *Heath* (alias *Lown*) in his *Grace's* Patronage, which lies within seven miles of Whittington; a very commodious measure, as it brought Mr. Pegge's parochial preferments within a smaller distance of each other. He was accordingly inducted into the vicarage of *Heath*, Oct. 22, 1758, which he held till his death.

This was the last favour of the kind which Mr. Pegge *individually* received from the DUKES OF DEVONSHIRE; but the compiler of this little Memoir regarding his late father, flatters himself that it can give no offence to that noble family if he takes the opportunity of testifying a sense of his own *personal* obligations to the late DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, when his Grace was *Lord Chamberlain of his MAJESTY'S Household*.

(Oct. p. 803.) As to Mr. Pegge's other preferments, they shall only be briefly mentioned in chronological order; but with due regard to his obligations. In the year 1765 he was presented to the perpetual curacy of *Wingerworth*, about six miles from Whittington, by the Honourable and Rev. James Yorke, then *Dean of Lincoln*, and now *Bishop of Ely*, to whom he was but little known but by name and character. This appendage was rendered the more acceptable to Mr. Pegge, because the seat of his very respectable friend Sir Henry Hunloke, bart. is in the parish, from whom, and all the family, Mr. Pegge ever received great civilities. We have already observed, that Mr. Pegge became known, insensibly as it were, to the Hon. and Right Rev. Frederick (*Cornwallis*) Bishop of Lichfield, during the contest respecting

¹ Soon after the present Duke of Devonshire came of age, 1769, finding that he had many friends of his own to oblige, it was suggested to the senior chaplains that a resignation would be deemed a compliment by his Grace. Mr. Pegge, therefore (among some others), relinquished his chaplainship, though he continued to wear the *scarf*.

the living of *Brampton*; from whom he afterwards received more than one favour, and by whom another greater instance of regard was intended, as will be mentioned hereafter.

Mr. Pegge was first collated by his lordship to the prebend of *Bobenhull* in the church of *Lichfield*, 1757; and was afterwards voluntarily advanced by him to that of *Whittington*, 1763, which he possessed at his death¹.

In addition to the stall at *Lichfield*, Mr. Pegge enjoyed the prebend of *Louth* in the cathedral of *Lincoln*, to which he had been collated (1772) by his old acquaintance, and fellow-collegian, the late Right Rev. John *Green*, Bishop of that see².

This seems to be the proper place to subjoin that, towards the close of his life, Mr. Pegge declined a situation for which, in more early days, he had the greatest pre-dilection, and had taken every active and modest measure to obtain, viz. a *residentialship* in the church of *Lichfield*.

Mr. Pegge's wishes tended to this point on laudable, and almost natural, motives, as soon as his interest with the Bishop began to gain strength; for, it would have been a very pleasant interchange, at that period of life, to have passed a portion of the year at *Lichfield*. This expectation, however, could not be brought forward till he was too far advanced in age to endure with tolerable convenience a removal from time to time; and therefore, when the offer was realized, he declined the acceptance.

The case was literally this. While Mr. Pegge's elevation in the church of *Lichfield* rested solely upon Bishop (*Frederick*) Cornwallis, it was secure, had a vacancy happened: but his patron was translated to *Canterbury* 1768, and Mr. Pegge had henceforward little more than personal knowledge of any of his Grace's successors

¹ It is rather a singular circumstance, that Mr. Pegge should have been at the same time *rector* of *Whittington* in *Derbyshire*, and *prebendary* of *Whittington* in *Staffordshire*, both in one diocese, under different patronages, and totally independent of each other. These two *Whittingtons* are likewise nearly equi-distant from places of the name of *Chesterfield*.

² The prebend of *Louth* carries with it the *patronage* of the vicarage of the *parish* of *Louth*, to which Mr. Pegge presented more than once. On the first vacancy, having no clerk of his own, he offered the nomination to his benefactor Bishop *Green*; on the last, he gave the living, uninfluenced, to the present incumbent, the Rev. *Wolley Jolland*.

at *Lichfield*, till the Hon. and Right Rev. *James Cornwallis* (the Archbishop's nephew) was consecrated bishop of that see 1781.

On this occasion, to restore the balance in favour of Mr. Pegge, the Archbishop had the kindness to make an *option* of the *residentialship* at *Lichfield*, then possessed by the Rev. Thomas *Seward*. It was, nevertheless, several years before even the tender of this preferment could take place; as his *Grace* of *Canterbury* died 1783, while Mr. *Seward* was living.

Options being personal property, Mr. Pegge's interest, on the demise of the *Archbishop*, fell into the hands of the Hon. Mrs. *Cornwallis*, his relict and executrix, who fulfilled his *Grace's* original intention in the most friendly manner on the decease of Mr. *Seward* 1790¹.

The little occasional transactions which primarily brought Mr. Pegge within the notice of Bishop (*Frederick*) Cornwallis at Eccleshall-castle led his Lordship to indulge him with a greater share of personal esteem than has often fallen to the lot of a private clergyman so remotely placed from his diocesan. Mr. Pegge had attended his Lordship two or three times on affairs of business, as one of the parochial clergy, after which the bishop did him the honour to invite him to make an annual visit at Eccleshall-castle as an *acquaintance*. The compliance with this overture was not only very flattering, but highly gratifying, to Mr. Pegge, who consequently waited upon his Lordship for a fortnight in the autumn, during several years, till the Bishop was translated to the metropolitical see of *Canterbury*, 1768. After this, however, his Grace did not forget his humble friend, the *rector of Whittington*,

¹ It was said at the time, as we recollect, that this piece of preferment was so peculiar in its tenure as not to be strictly *optionable*; for, had the see of *Lichfield* been possessed by a Bishop inimical to the Archbishop or to Mr. Pegge, at the time of the vacancy of the stall, such Bishop might have defeated his *Grace's* intentions. The qualifications of the residentiaries in this cathedral we understand to be singular, dependent on the possession of certain *prebendal houses*, which are in the absolute disposal of the Bishop, as a *sine quâ non*, to constitute the eligibility which is vested in the *Dean* and *Chapter*. As matters stood, in this case, at the death of Mr. *Seward*, the present Bishop of *Lichfield* (*Dr. James Cornwallis*), Mr. Pegge's warm friend, co-operating with the Dowager Mrs. *Cornwallis*, removed every obstruction.

as will be seen, and sometimes corresponded with him on indifferent matters.

About the same time that Mr. Pegge paid these visits at Ecclestone-castle, he adopted an expedient to change the scene, likewise, by a journey to London (between Easter and Whitsuntide); where for a few years, he was entertained by his old friend and fellow-collegian the Rev. Dr. *John Taylor*, F.S.A. Chancellor of Lincoln, &c. (the learned editor of *Demosthenes* and *Lysias*), then one of the Residentiaries of St. Paul's.

After Dr. Taylor's death (1766), the Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. *John Green*, another old college-acquaintance, became Mr. Pegge's London-host for a few years, till *Archbishop Cornwallis* began to reside at Lambeth. This event superseded the visits to Bishop *Green*, as Mr. Pegge soon afterwards received a very friendly invitation from his *Grace*; to whom, from that time, he annually paid his respects at *Lambeth-palace*, for a month in the spring, till the *Archbishop's* decease, which took place about Easter, 1783.

All these were delectable visits to a man of Mr. Pegge's turn of mind, whose conversation was adapted to every company, and who enjoyed *the world* with greater relish from not living in it every day. The society with which he intermixed, in such excursions, changed his ideas, and relieved him from the *tædium* of a life of much reading and retirement; as in the course of these journeys he often had opportunities of meeting old *Friends*, and of making new *literary acquaintance*.

On some of these occasions he passed for a week into *Kent*, among such of his old associates as were then living, till the death of his much-honoured friend, and former parishioner, the elder *Thomas Knight*, esq. of Godmersham, 1781¹. We ought on no account to omit the mention of some *extra-visits* which Mr. Pegge occasionally made to Bishop *Green*, at *Buckden*, to which we are indebted for the life of that excellent prelate *Robert Grosseteste*, Bishop of *Lincoln*;—a work upon which we shall only observe here, that it is Dr. Pegge's *chef d'œuvre*, and merits from the world much obligation. To these interviews with Bp. *Green*, we may

¹ The very just character of Mr. *Knight*, given in our Obituary (vol. LI. p. 147), was drawn by Mr. Pegge, who had been intimate with him very nearly half a century.

also attribute those ample collections, which Dr. Pegge has left among his MSS. towards a history of the *Bishops of Lincoln*, and of that *cathedral* in general, &c. &c.

With the decease of Archbishop Cornwallis (1783) Mr. Pegge's excursions to London terminated. His old familiar friends, and principal acquaintance there, were gathered to their fathers; and he felt that the lot of a long life had fallen upon him, having survived not only the *first*, but even the *second* class of his numerous distant connexions.

While on one of these visits at Lambeth, the late *Gustavus Brander, esq.* who entertained an uncommon partiality for Mr. Pegge, persuaded him, very much against his inclination, to sit for a drawing, from which an octavo *print* of him might be engraved by Basire. The work went on so slowly that the plate was not finished till the year 1785, when Mr. Pegge's current age was 81. Being a *private print*, it was at first only intended for, and distributed among, the particular friends of Mr. Brander and Mr. Pegge. This print, however, *now* carries with it something of a publication; for a considerable number of the impressions were dispersed after Mr. *Brander's* death, when his library, &c. were sold by auction; and the print is often found prefixed to copies of 'The Forme of Cury,' a work which will hereafter be specified among Mr. Pegge's literary labours¹.

¹ This print has the following inscription:

'SAMUEL PEGGE, A.M. S.A.S.

A.D. MDCCLXXXV. Æt. 81.

Impensis, et ex Voto, Gustavi Brander, Arm.

Sibi et Amicis.'

We cannot in any degree subscribe to the resemblance, though the print is well engraved. There is however, a three-quarters portrait in oil (much valued by the family) painted in 1788 by Mr. Elias Needham, a young provincial artist, and a native of Derbyshire, which does the painter great credit, being a likeness uncommonly striking. Dr. Pegge being an old gentleman well known, with a countenance of much character, the portrait was taken at the request of Mr. Needham, who, after exhibiting it to his patrons and friends, made a present of it to Mr. Pegge. Those who knew Dr. Pegge, and have had an opportunity of comparing the portrait with the print, will agree with us, that no two pictures of the same person, taken nearly at the same point of life, and so unlike each other, can both be true resemblances.

The remainder of Mr. Pegge's life after the year 1783 was, in a great measure, reduced to a state of quietude ; but not without an extensive correspondence with the world in the line of antiquarian researches : for he afterwards contributed largely to the *Archæologia*, and the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, &c. &c. as may appear to those who will take the trouble to compare the dates of his writings, which will hereafter be enumerated, with the time of which we are speaking.

The only periodical variation in life, which attended Mr. Pegge after the Archbishop's death, consisted of summer visits at Eccleshall-castle to the present Bishop (*James*) Cornwallis, who (if we may be allowed the word) *adopted* Mr. Pegge as his guest so long as he was able to undertake such journeys.

We have already seen an instance of his Lordship's kindness, in the case of the intended *residentialship* ; and have, moreover, good reasons to believe that, had the late *Archdeacon* of *Derby* (Dr. Henry Egerton) died in an earlier stage of Mr. Pegge's life, he would have succeeded to the dignity.

This part of the memoir ought not to be dismissed without observing, to the honour of Dr. Pegge, that as it was not in his power to make any individual return (in his life-time) to his patrons, the two Bishops of *Lichfield*, of the name of *Cornwallis*, for their extended civilities, he directed, by testamentary instructions, that *one hundred volumes* out of his collection of books should be given to the library of the cathedral of *Lichfield*¹.

During Mr. Pegge's involuntary retreat from his former associations with the more remote parts of the kingdom, he was actively awake to such objects in which he was implicated nearer home.

Early in the year 1788 material repairs and considerable alterations became necessary to the cathedral of *Lichfield*. A subscription was accordingly begun by the members of the church, supported by many lay-gentlemen of the neighbourhood, when Mr. Pegge, as a prebendary, not only contributed handsomely, but projected, and drew up, a circular letter, addressed to the Rev. Charles Hope, M.A. the minister of All Saints (the principal)

¹ He specified, in writing, about fourscore of these volumes, which are chiefly what may be called library-books ; the rest have been added by his representative.

church in Derby, recommending the promotion of this public design. The letter being inserted in several provincial newspapers, was so well seconded by Mr. Hope, that it had a due effect upon the clergy and laity of the diocese in general; for which Mr. Pegge received a written acknowledgement of thanks from the present Bishop of *Lichfield*, dated May 29, 1788.

This year (1788) memorable as a centenary in the annals of England, was honourable to the little parish of *Whittington*, which accidentally bore a subordinate *local* part in the History of the *Revolution*: for it was to an inconsiderable public-house *there* (still called the *Revolution-house*) that the Earl of Devonshire, the Earl of Danby, the Lord Delamere, and the Hon. John D'Arcy, were driven for shelter, by a sudden shower of rain, from the adjoining common (*Whittington-Moor*) where they had met by appointment, disguised as farmers, to concert measures, unobservedly, for promoting the succession of King William III. after abdication of King James II.

The celebration of this jubilee, on Nov. 5, 1788, is related at large in the Gentleman's Magazine of that month; on which day Mr. Pegge preached a sermon, apposite to the occasion, which was printed at the request of the gentlemen of the committee who conducted the ceremonial¹.

In the year 1791 (July 8) Mr. Pegge was created LL.D. by the university of OXFORD at the commemoration. It may be thought a little extraordinary that he should accept an advanced academical degree so late in life, as he wanted no such aggrandizement in the learned world, or among his usual associates, and had *voluntarily* closed all his expectations of ecclesiastical elevation. We are confident that he was not ambitious of the compliment; for, when it was first proposed to him, he put a *negative* upon it. It must be remembered that this honour was not conferred on an unknown man (*novus homo*); but on a *Master of Arts* of CAMBRIDGE, of name and character, and of acknowledged literary

¹ The solemnity took place on a *Wednesday*; and, the church being crowded with strangers, the sermon was repeated to the parochial congregation on the following *Sunday*. Mr. Pegge was then very old, and the 5th of November N.S. was his birth-day, when he entered into the 85th year of his age.

merit¹. Had Mr. Pegge been desirous of the title of *Doctor* in earlier life, there can be no doubt but that he might have obtained the superior degree of D.D. from Abp. Cornwallis, upon the bare suggestion, during his familiar and domestic conversations with his Grace at Lambeth-palace.

Dr. Pegge's manners were those of a gentleman of a liberal education, who had seen much of the world, and had formed them upon the best models within his observation. Having in his early years lived in free intercourse with many of the principal and best-bred gentry in various parts of Kent, he ever afterwards preserved the same attentions by associating with respectable company, and (as we have seen) by forming honourable attachments.

In his avocations from reading and retirement, few men could relax with more ease and cheerfulness, or better understood the *desipere in loco*;—could enter occasionally into temperate convivial mirth with a superior grace; or more interest and enliven every company by general conversation.

As he did not mix in business of a public nature, his better qualities appeared most conspicuously in private circles; for he possessed an equanimity which obtained the esteem of his friends, and an affability which procured the respect of his dependents.

His habits of life were such as became his profession and station. In his clerical functions he was exemplarily correct, not entrusting his parochial duties at *Whittington* (where he constantly resided) to another (except to the neighbouring clergy during the excursions before-mentioned) till the failure of his eye-sight rendered it indispensably necessary; and even *that* did not happen till within a very few years of his death.

As a preacher, his discourses from the pulpit were of the didactic and exhortatory kind, appealing to the understandings rather than to the passions of his auditory, by expounding the holy scriptures in a plain, intelligible, and unaffected manner. His voice was naturally weak, and suited only to a small church, so that when he occasionally appeared before a large congregation, (as on visitations, &c.) he was heard to a disadvantage. He left in his closet

¹ Mr. Pegge, at the time, was on a visit to his grandson Christopher Pegge, M.D. then lately elected reader of anatomy at Christ-church, Oxford, on Dr. Lee's foundation.

considerably more than 230 sermons composed by himself, and in his own hand-writing, besides a few (not exceeding 26) which he had transcribed (in substance only, as appears by collation) from the printed works of eminent divines. These liberties, however, were not taken in his early days from motives of idleness, or other attachments, but in later life, to favour the fatigue of composition ; all which obligations he acknowledged at the end of each such sermon.

Though Dr. Pegge's life was sedentary, from his turn to studious retirement, his love of antiquities, and of literary acquirements in general, yet these applications, which he pursued with great ardour and perseverance, did not injure his health. Vigour of mind, in proportion to his bodily strength, continued unimpaired through a very extended course of life, and nearly till he had reached '*ultima linea rerum*': for he never had any chronical disease ; but gradually and gently sunk into the grave under the weight of years, after a fortnight's illness, Feb. 14, 1796, in the 92d year of his age¹.

Having closed the scene, it must be confessed, on the one hand, that the biographical history of an individual, however learned, or engaging to private friends, who had passed the major part of his days in secluded retreats from what is called *the world*, can afford but little entertainment to the generality of readers. On the other hand, nevertheless, let it be allowed that every man of acknowledged literary merit, had he made no other impression, cannot but have left many to regret his death.

Though Dr. Pegge had exceeded even his '*fourscore* years and ten,' and had out-lived all his more early friends and acquaintance,

¹ He was buried, according to his own desire, in the chancel at *Whittington*, where a mural tablet of black marble (a voluntary tribute of filial respect) has been placed, over the east window, with the following short inscription :

' At the North End of the Altar Table, within the Rails,
lie the Remains of
Samuel Pegge, LL.D.
who was inducted to this Rectory Nov. 11, 1751,
and died Feb. 14, 1796 ;
in the 92d year of his Age.'

he had the address to make new ones, who *now* survive, and who, it is humbly hoped, will not be sorry to see a modest remembrance of him preserved by this little memoir.

IV. ARMS AND INSCRIPTION ON DR. PEGGE'S MONUMENTAL TABLET.

In the memoir of Dr. Pegge, inserted in the *Gentleman's Magazine* in June, August, and Oct. 1796, it is said that 'he was buried, according to his own desire, in the chancel at *Whittington*, where a mural tablet of black marble (a voluntary tribute of filial respect) has been placed, over the east window, with the following short inscription :

‘ At the North End of the Altar Table, within the Rails,
lie the Remains of
Samuel Pegge, LL.D,
who was inducted to this Rectory Nov. 11, 1751,
and died Feb. 14, 1796 ;
in the 92d year of his Age.’

Mr. Charles Cox, in his *Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire*, 1875, says : ‘ The old church of St. Bartholomew at Whittington was pulled down in the year 1863, and the present one erected within a few yards of the original site ;’ and after naming the mural tablet, and giving the inscription, says : ‘ This monument remained for a considerable time in a disjointed condition in the porch of the new church ; but, about two years ago [say 1873] it was happily affixed to the west wall of the church, at the time when an enlargement of the vestry and other alterations were effected.’—P. 410.

When visiting Whittington in April and May, 1890, the clerk or sexton pointed out to me the site of the old church, which lies to the south of the new one. The sites are parallel to each other, and there is a clear space between them probably five or six yards wide. The precise situation of Dr. Pegge's grave or vault is not indicated.

When I made inquiries about Dr. Pegge's monument, neither the sexton nor the rector (Rev. C. C. Ward, who had been there

only a short time) had seen it. But on May 26th or 27th (while I was at Whittington) the rector discovered it in a situation where the light is very obscure, viz. near the south corner of the west end of the church, near to the under side of the gallery, and above a small window. It can only be seen within the distance of a few feet.

In the afternoon of May 27th, I fully examined the tablet or monument in company with the rector, who held a light in order to enable me to see the inscription and coat of arms clearly. I copied the inscription *verbatim et literatim*, line for line, and with the respective initial capitals and punctuation. I give the exact copy below, in order to shew the *slight* clerical differences between the actual inscription and that given in the memoir:—

‘ At the north end of the Altar Table, within the Rails,
Lie the Remains of
Samuel Pegge L.L.D.
Who was inducted into this Rectory Nov. 11. 1751,
And died Feb. 14. 1796;
In the 92. year of his age.’

I noticed that the blazoning of the shield represented three families or names, but did not take full particulars. On the 19th Nov. 1894, I wrote to the present rector, the Rev. John Tomlinson, asking him kindly to give me as correct a description of the blazoning as could now be deciphered. He and his curate went to the tablet on the evening of the 22nd Nov., but found they could not be sure about the colours, as there was not sufficient light; his curate went again next morning, and got the following particulars, which are very satisfactory, viz.:—

‘ Arms on mural tablet of Rev. Samuel Pegge, LL.D. :—

[1.] *Argent* *, a chevron between 3 piles, *sable*.

[2.] *Gules*, on a bend *argent* *, 3 leopards’ heads *vert*.

[3.] *Azure*, 3 escallop shells in pale *or*, between 2 planches¹ *ermine*.

* *Argent* in all cases of a *light ground colour*.’

In addition, he also furnished a neat outline of the shield.

Of course No. 1 has the arms of PEGGE; borne both by the

[¹ So in Mr. Hallam’s MS. Should it be *flanches*?—W. W. S.]

branches of Beauchief Abbey and Osmaston; they are given in Glover's *History of Derbyshire*, vol. ii. p. 95; Lysons's *Magna Britannia*, vol. v. (Derbyshire) p. xciv.; and in Robson's *British Herald*, Sunderland, 1830. They occupy the 1st and 4th quarters of the dexter half.

By the aid of Dr. Pegge's *memoir* and Robson's *British Herald*, I was enabled to identify the names represented by the coats of arms numbered 2 and 3. No. 2, occupying the 2nd and 3rd quarters of the dexter half, represents *Stephenson*, the maiden name of Dr. Pegge's mother, who was Gertrude, daughter of Francis Stephenson, of Unston, Derbyshire, Gent. No. 3, occupying the sinister half of the shield, represents *Clarke*, the maiden name of Dr. Pegge's wife, who was Anne, the only daughter of Benjamin Clarke, Esq., of Stanley, near Wakefield, in the county of York.

The full description of the shield is: 'ARMS. Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Argent*, a chevron, between three piles, *Sable*. PEGGE. 2 and 3, *Gules*, on a bend, *Argent*, three leopards' heads, *Vert*. STEPHENSON. Impaling, *Azure*, three escallop shells in pale, *Or*, between two planches, *Ermine*. CLARKE.'

Dr. Pegge's *Crest* is not shewn on the tablet; it is:—

'A demi-sun issuing from a wreath, *Or*, the rays alternately *Argent* and *Sable*.' See GLOVER'S *Derbyshire*, and Robson's *British Herald*, as above.

V. Lists of DR. PEGGE'S WRITINGS are inserted in the *Gent. Magazine*, vol. lxvi. for 1796.

1. Eight PROFESSIONAL PUBLICATIONS—Odes, Sermons, &c. p. 892.
2. Fifty-two MEMOIRS printed in the *ARCHAEOLOGIA*, pp. 893-5.
3. Seven ARTICLES contributed to the *BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA*, p. 895.
4. Two hundred and eighty-three ARTICLES inserted in the *GENT. MAGAZINE*, from 1746 to 1795; and over 40 continuations of some of these, pp. 979-82, and 1081-84.
5. Eight INDEPENDENT PUBLICATIONS on Numismatical, Antiquarian, and Biographical Subjects, pp. 1084-85.

1. Eight PROFESSIONAL PUBLICATIONS, viz.:—

1727. A Latin Ode on the Death of K. Geo. I. See 'Academiae Cantabrigiensis Luctus.' Signature Z z. fol. 3.
1731. An irregular English Ode on Joshua vi. 20, which he contributed to a collection of 'Miscellaneous Poems and Translations,' published (with a numerous subscription) by the Rev. Henry Travers, 1731, octavo, pp. 170.
1739. An Examination of 'The Enquiry into the Meaning of Demoniacks in the New Testament' (1737) under the obscure signature of 'T. P. A. P. O. A. B. I. T. C. O. S.' = [The Precentor And Prebendary Of Alton-Borealis, In The Church Of Salisbury].
1742. A Sermon on St. John i. 5: 'The Light shineth in Darkness,' preached on St. John's day at Canterbury Cathedral, and inscribed to his much-respected friend Thomas Knight, esq. of *Godmersham*, in Kent.
1746. A Sermon, preached also at Canterbury Cathedral during the Rebellion.
1755. A Discourse on *Confirmation* (of 23 pages, 8vo), being an enlarged Sermon, preached at *Chesterfield* previously to the Bishop's triennial Visitation, and dispersed.
1767. A brief Examination of the CHURCH CATECHISM, for the Use of those who are just arrived at Years of Discretion.
1790. A short Paraphrase of the LORD'S PRAYER (4 pages 8vo), first addressed to his parishioners of *Brindle*, in Lancashire, 1753; and afterwards reprinted and distributed in his three parishes of *Whittington*, *Heath*, and *Wingerworth*, in Derbyshire, 1790.

2. Fifty-two MEMOIRS printed in the ARCHAEOLOGIA, vols. i to x.
The following Memoirs relate to Derbyshire:—

- Vol. vii. p. 19. Illustration of some DRUIDICAL REMAINS in the PEAK of DERBYSHIRE, drawn by *Hayman Rooke*, Esq.
- „ vii. p. 131. A Disquisition on the LOWS, or BARROWS, in the PEAK of DERBYSHIRE, particularly that capital *British* Monument called *Arbelows*.

Vol. viii. p. 58. Observations on the STANTON MOOR URNS, and
Druidical Temple.

„ ix. p. 45. Description of another [a third] ROMAN FIG of
LEAD found in DERBYSHIRE.

„ ix. p. 189. Discoveries on opening a TUMULUS in Derby-
shire.

„ x. p. 17. DERBEIESCIRA ROMANA.

3. Seven ARTICLES contributed to the BIBLIOTHECA TOPO-
GRAPHICA BRITANNICA, from 1783 to 1787.

1785. Sketch of the History of *Bolsover* and *Peak* CASTLES, in
the County of Derby (in a Letter to his Grace the *Duke*
of *Portland*) illustrated with various Drawings by *Hayman*
Rooke, Esq.

4. Two hundred and eighty-three ARTICLES inserted in the GENTLE-
MAN'S MAGAZINE, from 1746 to 1795; and over 40 con-
tinuations of some of these.

From his induction to the Rectory of Whittington in 1751
to his death in 1796, there were only *five* years in which no
Articles were inserted. His annual Contributions numbered from
one to *nineteen*. His signatures are nearly all Pseudonyms, as
was then customary; and the Articles will be found in the
indexes under their *titles*. The two signatures oftenest used
were: (1) *Paul Gemsege*, being the anagram of *Samuel Pegge*,
61 times; and (2) *T. Row*, i.e. the initials of the words '*The*
Rector Of Whittington.' There are in all 18 different signatures.
(See *b* below.)

(a) The Articles are written on a great variety of subjects;
I give the titles of a number to exemplify this interesting
variety:—

1751, p. 111. A letter on *Poaching*.

1753, p. 267. Explanation of the Proverb, that 'a Peck of March
Dust is worth a King's Ransom.'

„ p. 568. Explanation of a Passage in Horace, B. iv., Ode 3.

1754, pp. 310, 546. A defence of the Propriety of the Words
'*which art in Heaven*' in the Lord's Prayer.

- 1754, pp. 363, 453. A Defence of the Words '*in Earth*' in the Lord's Prayer.
- 1755, p. 265. Explanation of the word *Earing*, in Gen. xlv. 6.
- 1756, p. 164. An historical Account of the *Aurora Borealis* in England before the Conquest.
- 1757, p. 560. Observations on the Origin and Introduction of the *Violin*.
- 1758, p. 173. On the *Country Dance*.
- 1759, p. 25. Explanation of the common Saying, 'at New Year's Tide, Days are lengthened a Cock's Stride.' [See p. 95.]
- „ p. 336. On the *Stature* of our *Saviour*.
- 1764, p. 85. On Tasso's *Clorinda*.
- 1766, p. 186. An Attempt to explain the Term *April-fool*.
- „ p. 260. On *Robin Hood's* real Name.
- 1768, p. 523. *Fractured Bones of Old Men* considered.
- 1769, p. 180. On *Tobacco*.
- 1772, p. 119. On *Surnames* from *Names of Places*.
- „ p. 253. On do. from *Christian Names*; also pp. 318 and 367.
- „ p. 468. On do. derived from obsolete *Trades*; also p. 510.
- 1774, pp. 252, 314, 406. *Names* of things retained though their Origin is disused.
- 1780, p. 74. On *Yew Trees* in Church-yards.
- 1783, p. 904. On a *Passage* in *Justin Martyr*.
- 1784, p. 176. On the site of the terrestrial *Paradise*.
- 1786, p. 214. An English *poetical License* pointed out.
- „ p. 665. On the *Jew-trump*, or *Jew's-harp*.
- 1789, p. 125. On the *Revolution-House* in (his parish of) *Whittington*, co. Derby.
- 1790, p. 1085. On the Term *Nay-Word*.
- 1792, p. 519. On *Marriages* at *Gretna-Green*.
- „ p. 924. On the *House-Cricket*.
- 1793, p. 1106. On *Richard Plantagenet*.

(b) Of the 18 Signatures, 14 are Pseudonyms; and the mode and variety in the formation of a number of these is quite curious. I give the Signatures in the order of their adoption.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Paul Gemsege = the anagram of Samuel Pegge. | 10. P. S. = No. 7 reversed. |
| 2. P. G. = the initials of No. 1. | 11. L. E. = the final letter either of Samuel and Pegge, or of Paul and Gemsege. |
| 3. S. Pegge. | |
| 4. P. E. = first and last letters of Pegge. | 12. T. Row = the initials of the words 'The Rector Of Whittington.' |
| 5. G. P. = initials of No. 1 reversed. | 13. Vicarius Cantianus. |
| 6. Samuel Pegge. | 14. Samuel Pegge R.; R = Rector. |
| 7. S. P. = initials of Samuel Pegge. | 15. Portius. |
| 8. I. B. — not explained. | 16. Senex. |
| 9. P. Gemsege = No. 1 with initial of <i>Paul</i> . | 17. L. Echard. |
| | 18. A Ploughist. |

5. Eight INDEPENDENT PUBLICATIONS on Numismatical, Antiquarian, and Biographical Subjects.

- No. I. 1756. 'A Series of Dissertations on some elegant and very valuable Anglo-Saxon Remains of Coins.' [42 pages, 4to, with a Plate.]
- No. II. 1761. 'Memoirs of Roger de Weseham, Dean of Lincoln, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield; and the principal Favourite of Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln.' [60 pages, 4to.]
- No. III. 1766. 'An Essay on the Coins of Cunobelin; in an Epistle to the Right Rev. the Bishop of Carlisle [Charles Lyttelton], President of the Society of Antiquaries.' [105 pages, 4to.]
- No. IV. 1772. 'An Assemblage of Coins fabricated by Authority of the Archbishops of Canterbury. To which are subjoined, Two Dissertations.' [125 pages, 4to.]
- No. V. 1772. 'Fitz-Stephen's Description of the City of London, newly translated from the Latin Original; with a necessary Commentary, and a Dissertation on the Author, ascertaining the exact Year of the Production; to which are added, a correct Edition of the Original, with the various Readings, and many Annotations.' [81 pages, 4to.] By an Antiquary.
- No. VI. 1780. 'The Forme of Cury. A Roll of antient English

Cookery, compiled about the year 1390, Temp. Ric. II., with a copious Index and Glossary.' [8vo.]

No. VII. 1789. 'Annales Eliae de Trickingham, Monachi Ordinis Benedictini. Ex Bibliothecâ Lambethanâ. To which is added, Compendium Compertorum. Ex Bibliothecâ Ducis Devoniae.' [4to.]

No. VIII. 1793. 'The Life of Robert Grosseteste, the celebrated Bishop of Lincoln.' [4to.]

['This work we have justly called his *chef-d'œuvre*; for, in addition to the life of an individual, it comprizes much important history of interesting times, together with abundant collateral matter. As the brevity of our detail will not permit us to go farther into the merits of this publication, we refer our readers to our Magazine of 1794, p. 151; and to 'The Monthly Review' of September last for another copious and unprejudiced account of it.'—Ed. *Gent. Mag.*]

* * Dr. Pegge's communications to his many friends, illustrative of the works in which they were engaged, are numerous.—We are authorized also to say, that a *posthumous* publication is in the press, and will be announced in due time¹.—*id.*

VI. FIRE AT WHITTINGTON CHURCH, JANUARY 29TH, 1895.

The body of the Parish Church at Whittington was unfortunately destroyed by fire, in the early morning of Tuesday, January 29th, 1895. The whole of the roof and interior perished except portions of the columns. Portions of the walls also remain, but they will, no doubt, have to be taken down before the Church is rebuilt. The spire, fortunately, is secure. The old font was split to pieces as with a hammer. Dr. Cox describes this as having been circular at the top, but tapering unto an octagon shape. The diameter was two feet, and the stone of which the font itself was composed was nineteen inches high. Together with the base, its total height

¹ [This 'posthumous publication' is the work entitled 'Anonymiana; or Ten Centuries of Observations on Various Authors and Subjects. Compiled by a late very learned and reverend Divine.' London, 1809; 8vo. 2nd edition, 1818.—W. W. S.]

was about three feet. An escalloped moulding ran round the upper margin. The one altar candlestick found was damaged beyond repair. The Pegge tablet was destroyed. The rector has a small piece with 'Rev.' on it, almost all that is left (a few inches): it was split into fragments by the fire. It was very fortunate that I had obtained copies both of the inscription and coat of arms, as noted in section IV. *supra*.

The safe was not fire-proof. The consequence was that almost all the marriage registers from 1837 were destroyed, but duplicates of every one are at Somerset House. The rest of the registers from 1593 to 1894, were greatly injured: the oldest was like a ball. The rector took all these to the British Museum, and the authorities there have been very successful in their restoration, and have just returned them (June 14th, 1895). The rector says—'The work is wonderfully well done—but the damage has been so great by the fire, that it is more as a work of art that they are worth preserving than for the value of the information they contain.' The cost of restoration was about £19, only half the amount expected.

The sum for which the building was insured is totally inadequate to restore it. A sum of about £3,000 in addition will be required to carry out the restoration.

B. DIALECT AND GLOSSIC PHONOLOGY.

I. PRELIMINARY NOTES.

ON June 26th, 1886, PROFESSOR WALTER W. SKEAT, M.A., of Cambridge, sent me the transcript (or slips) of the MS. of DR. PEGGE'S *Derbicisms*, with a suggestion that I 'might construct a Glossary out of it—picking out such words as seem good, and giving the Glossic for them;' also remarking, 'The collection is more than a century old, so ought to be of some use.'

As DR. PEGGE was rector of Whittington from Nov. 11, 1751, until his death, Feb. 14, 1796; it occurred to me early in 1890, that if I could ascertain from natives of Whittington how many of these dialect words were still in use there, it would be exceedingly interesting; and if such words were indicated in the Glossary, and their present pronunciation given in Glossic, its value would be much enhanced.

I accordingly visited Whittington both at Easter (April 5th to 7th), and at Whitsuntide (May 24th to 27th), and obtaining the help of four natives (see below), I examined the whole of the words for this purpose, noting:—

(1) Words in use; (2) Words obsolete; and (3) Words doubtful if in use.

Names and other particulars of the Informants.

1. MR. JOSEPH CANTRELL, 33, High Street, born at Ashover, 8 miles S. by W. of Whittington, April 28th, 1830; was brought by his parents to Whittington when 8 years old. He was many years employed as a clerk in the office at Messrs. Thomas Firth and Sons' forge at New Whittington. These works were closed

some years ago; and Mr. Cantrell has been for some time a Teacher of Music. I had interviews with him April 5th and 6th; May 24th and 25th, 1890. On a number of words his wife also gave information.

2. MRS. JANE BERISFORD, widow, aged 53, and a native. She occupies the cottage which is the remaining portion of the celebrated *Revolution-House* of 1688; cf. p. xxvi. Interviews, April 7th and May 27th, 1890.

3. MR. JOHN SEARSTON, brother of MRS. BERISFORD, and resides there, aged 70 in October, 1889, a native and a collier; but latterly employed as a labourer at the colliery bank. Interviews, April 7th and May 27th, 1890.

4. MRS. HANNAH MOSELEY, widow, aged 73. She was born at Eckington, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E., June (about the 2nd or 4th), 1817; she came to Unston, 2 miles N.W., with her parents when about five years old; and came to Whittington in her 17th year. Her maiden name was Cartledge. Interviews, May 24th, 25th, and 27th, 1890.

All words were examined with at least *two* out of the four informants. The various items of information were written in pencil at the left-hand end of the slips, and the surname initial of each respective informant added as authority, viz.:—

C.=MR. JOSEPH CANTRELL.

B.=MRS. JANE BERISFORD.

S.=MR. JOHN SEARSTON.

M.=MRS. HANNAH MOSELEY.

An ordinary tick (✓) was made below words *still* in use.

A cross (×) was made below words *obsolete*.

A note of interrogation (?) was written below those of which it was *doubtful* whether they were still in use.

The pronunciation in Glossic was given of the words still in use.

Of the words still in use: (1) many retained the meanings given by DR. PEGGE; and (2) some have meanings which differ from his more or less;—these I noted.

The following was the result of the investigation at Whittington, viz.:—

Words still in use	.	.	.	574
„ obsolete	.	.	.	300
„ doubtful if in use	.	.	.	24
Standard English	.	.	.	1
				<u>899</u>

All my notes and Glossic pronunciation were afterwards written on the slips in red ink; and I wrote at the left-hand bottom corner, as each respectively required: 'In use, 1890'; 'Obsolete, 1890'; 'Doubtful if in use, 1890'; 'Partially in use, 1890'; 'In use 40 years ago'; &c., with surname initials of the informants.

In February, 1894, I had a lengthy correspondence with MR. J. CANTRELL, in order to obtain further information on about 130 words. Most or all of these were words which had not been examined with him, but with other informants, and were pronounced by them either as *obsolete*, or *doubtful if in use*. I thought it was very probable he might know that a number of these were still in use; and I found this was the case, as: (1) the *obsolete* words were reduced from 300 to 295; and (2) the *doubtful* words from 24 to 5.

On my final examination of the slips (at home), I found twelve additional standard English words; the final analysis being as follows:—

Words still in use	.	.	.	586
„ obsolete	.	.	.	295
„ doubtful if in use	.	.	.	5
Standard English	.	.	.	13
				<u>899</u>

II. SIGNS.

§ 1. Quantity and Accent:—

	<i>Accented.</i>	<i>Unaccented.</i>
1. Long Medial Short	[ee', mee't] [ee', shee'p'] [ee.., maet'] <i>met</i> , [göö'i,n, goo..i,n] <i>going</i> .	[ee'', Moo'rgai''t] <i>Moorgate</i> ; [ee', bül'ae'd] <i>bullhead</i> ; [ee] <i>not marked</i> .

Hence all Glossic vowels not marked are short.

2. Secondary Accent = [:]:—

Long [vaen'ti,lai::tűd] ventilated;

Medial [gloa':ri fi,kai'shűn] glorification;

Short [daem:oakraat'i,kűl] democratical.

§ 2. The points or stops [, ; : . ? !] are used for punctuation as in standard English.

§ 3. [·] turned period, 1. (§ 1); 2. Before a whole word denotes emphasis, as [·hee·, not ·yoo] *he*, not *you*.

§ 4. ['] voice glide, or voice in its simplest form independent of the position of the organs, as [tai'b'l] table, [ee't'n] eaten. Dr. Ellis used this in palaeotype, but left the glide or sound unmarked in Glossic. Dr. Murray uses the same sign in the *New English Dictionary*, viz. ' as in able (ēib'l), eaten (īt'n)=voice glide.'

§ 5. ['] turned comma, after a vowel marks medial length accented (§ 1). Dr. Ellis has [:e·] for accented vowels and [:e] for same unaccented.

§ 6. [˘] detached 'grave.' 1. After a vowel marks medial length unaccented (§ 1); 2. After a continuous or open consonant signifies lengthening, as [s˘]—*this* [dhis˘] in pause. 3. After an explodent marks suspension of the organs of speech for a sensible time, as [t˘] for the definite article in the north, and in some cases in Derbyshire.

§ 7. [˘] turned acute accent detached, before a letter only, mark of advanced tongue, or outer position. Dr. E. has ['] to mark dental *d* [d'] and *t*=[t'], but I am using this sign ['] for *voice glide* [§ 4]; in palaeotype [˘] marks advanced tongue, which I have adopted in Glossic.

§ 8. [˘] turned grave accent detached, marking inner position or retraction, as [i˘] in many unaccented syllables. It is also the mark of inner position in palaeotype. Dr. E. has used [†] in Glossic, but [˘] is neater.

§ 9. [¹] superior numeral; indicates a higher tongue, or appreciated as a higher sound, as [ai¹], elevated towards [i].

§ 10. [₁] inferior numeral; denoting a lower tongue, or appreciated as a lower sound, as [oa₁] lowered, nearly [ao·]; *always*=[oa₁li,z] in old pronunciation.

§ 11. [-] hyphen: 1. used to separate combinations, as in

[mis-hap]; 2. to prevent ambiguity, as in [běě-ai·v]=dial. *behave*; 3. also to separate the parts of compound words, as in st. Eng.; 4. after a Glossic pronunciation or words shews that the form is used only in connected speech when another word immediately follows, as [aat·- üt·]=at *emphatic* and *unemphatic*.

§ 12. [)] divider: used to assist the reader by separating, to the eye, words not separated to the ear, as [tel·)ür dhat·)l doo] tell her that'll do.

§ 13. [ʃ] break, a cut [)]: showing that there is no glide between the letters between which it occurs. This form is also used in pal. Dr. E. has [...] in Glossic; but I adopt [ʃ] as more compact and convenient.

§ 14. [(] weakness: preceding a letter indicates that it is faintly uttered.

§ 15. *Intermediary of two vowels*, with inclination to first [aiⁱ]. In recording dialectal speech we sometimes meet with a vowel, or the first element of a diphthong, which cannot be appreciated or identified as exactly one of Bell's vowel sounds, but is recognized as coming *between* two *neighbouring* sounds; for instance: the first element of diphthongal *i* at Burslem in Staffs. is generally intermediate between [ahⁱ] and [auⁱ], and I wrote [ahⁱauⁱ]; that is [ahⁱ] verging towards [auⁱ]; the full diphthong being [ahⁱauⁱy]. See Dr. E.'s *E. E. P.*, p. 1107, col. 1 c. At Whittington I heard *noggin* (of spirits) pronounced [nuu^{ao}grⁱn], as well as [nuugⁱn]. See **Noggin**.

III. THE CONSONANTS.

The dialect of the Old Whittington or Whittington district contains the following consonants:—[b, ch, d, dh, f, g, gy, h, j, k, ky, l, m, n, p, r, s, sh, t, th, v, w, y, z, zh].

[b] (lip-stop-voice) as st. Eng. *b*. It occurs in all positions, *i. e.* initially, medially, and finally.

[ch]=[tsh], as *ch* in st. Eng. *church*. A consonantal diphthong beginning with the ordinary Eng. *t*, and gliding on to Eng. *sh*.

[d] (point-front palate-stop-voice) or (gum-stop-voice), as st. Eng. *d* in all positions. (1) Ellis and Bonaparte have point of the tongue in contact with *palate* (Ellis 'just behind the upper gums'); and (2) Bell and Sweet have the point of tongue in

contact with the *upper gums*. Either of these positions gives the st. Eng. *d* and *t*. The following is Ellis's definition: 'Tongue Point Contacts, T mute, D sonant. The lips are open. The upper surface of the point of the tongue is pressed firmly against the hard palate, just behind the upper gums, but not reaching up to them or touching them at all. The outer margin of the tongue is pressed against the palate and upper side and back teeth, so as to completely prevent the passage of the air.'—Sp. Song, p. 101.

[*d*] (point-teeth-stop-voice) or *dental d*. It is formed by the tip of the tongue being brought against the upper teeth. It is current in N. Peak of Derbyshire, N.E. Cheshire, Lancashire, in many parts of Yorkshire, and the north of England; but in all these districts it occurs only in connection with *r*, which also becomes dental, as: (1) *dr-* in *drain, drunken, &c.*; and (2) *-dar, -der, &c.* unaccented, in *cedar, fender, wonder, &c.* Ellis and Bonaparte give continental *d* as *alveolar, i.e.* with point of the tongue being brought against the upper gums; Ellis says 'the lower part of the upper gums close to the teeth.'

[*dh*] (point-teeth-open-voice), dental buzz, as *th* in st. Eng. *this, father, breathe*, [*dhis*˘, faa˘dhũ(r), bree˘dh]; it is the voiced consonant corresponding with [*th*] in *thing, breath*. [*th*] and [*dh*] are formed by bringing the point of the tongue gently against the upper teeth, so as to allow flatus or voice to pass between the tongue and the edge of the teeth (the side passage being stopped). See Ellis's Sp. Song, p. 110.

[*f*] (lip-teeth-open-breath), as st. Eng. *f*; it occurs in all positions; and is formed by the lower lip gently touching the upper teeth, so as to allow breath or flatus to pass. The position of the tongue is usually low.

[*g*] (back-stop-voice or sonant), as st. Eng. *g* in *go, dog*. It is formed by contact of the tongue back with the soft palate or uvula. This purely guttural [*g*] is used before all back vowels except [*aa*], often when medial, and always when final. For palatal *g*=*[gy]*, see below. For so-called *g* soft, see [*j*].

[*gy*] for [*gy'*], palatalised [*g*], formed by raising the middle of the tongue as in [*y*], as well as bringing the back of same in contact with the uvula. It is used before front vowels both in

st. Eng. and dialects; also before [a] short, as in *gabble*, *gas*, &c. Before *a* followed by *r* the usage in st. Eng. and many dialects differs: (1) st. Eng. generally has [g] pure, as in *guard*, *garden* [gaa'ɪd, gaa'ɪdi,n], while the Whittington and many other dialects have [gy]=[gyaa'rd, gyaa'rdi,n].

Bell gives the outer position of [g]=[gy], to st. Eng. *girl*, *guard*, *guide*.—Vis. Speech, p. 111.

Ellis says: 'An attempt to pronounce [g] and [y] at the same time, palatalised [g], common in older English, and still occasionally heard before [aa], as *garnet* [gyaa'net], and generally in *girl* [gyu'l].—E. D.; Sounds and Homes, p. xx.

[h], the usual aspirate. It is almost a *dead letter* in the Southern, Eastern, Western, and Midland dialects. It occurs: (1) in a very few cases of emphatic utterance, as in par. 13 of the Goosnargh, Lanc. comparative specimen—[ahy)l bi, haang'd iv ah kyae'r ai'dhūr], I'll be *hanged* if I care either; no example recorded at Whittington. (2) It might now and then occur, perhaps faintly, in a sentence in which a word beginning with a vowel follows a word ending with a vowel, as, [bring) mi, ũ (hor-i,nj] bring me a orange; many dialect speakers would use *a* instead of *an* here. (3) It was regularly used in my recollection in the Macclesfield Forest district of Cheshire, and it is probably used there still.

N.B. It is used in the dialects of Cumberland, Westmorland, Durham, Northumberland, and the Lowlands of Scotland.

[j], a consonantal diphthong=[dzh], as st. Eng. *j* initially in *jest*, and as st. Eng. *dg* and *g* in *judge*, *age*, *ginger*, &c. Bell has: 'The two elements *d* and *zh* are undoubtedly present in the English J.'—Vis. Sp. p. 69. Dr. Ellis says: 'voiced form of [ch], which see, a consonantal diphthong, beginning with [d] and gliding on to the convex [zh], the usual *j* in *jest* [jest].—E. D.; S. and H., p. xxi.

[k] (back-stop-breath or mute), a pure guttural without palatalisation or labialisation. Used for st. Eng. *c* in *call*, *coat*, &c.; *k* in *bake*, &c.; *ck* in *back*, &c. This purely guttural [k] is used before all back vowels except [aa], often when medial, and always when the final consonant in a word. See [kw] and [ky] below.

[**kw**] for [kw'], lip-back-stop-breath, or labialised [k]; as *qu* in st. Eng. *queen* [kwee'n], &c.

[**ky**] for [ky'], palatalised [k], formed by raising the middle of the tongue as in [y], as well as bringing the back of same in contact with the uvula. It is used before front vowels both in st. Eng. and dialects; also before *a* short, as in *cab*, *camel*, *kangaroo*, &c. Before *a* followed by *r* the usage in st. Eng. and many dialects differs: st. Eng. generally has [k] pure, as in *card*, *cart* [kaa'ɹd, kaa'ɹt], while the Whittington and many other dialects have [ky]=[kyaa'rd, kyaa'rt].

Bell gives the outer position of [k]=[ky], to st. Eng. *card*, *kind*.—V. S., p. 111.

[**l**] (tongue-point-lateral[or side]-voice), as st. Eng. *l* in all positions. Phoneticians differ as to the position of the point of the tongue: Ellis and Bonaparte give contact with the *palate* (E. says against the hard palate, just behind the upper gums, . . . but not touching them at all); Bell and Sweet give contact with *upper gum*. Either of these positions will give the sound in question. The following definition is condensed from Ellis's *Speech in Song*, p. 124: 'Common Eng. (or coronal) *l*. The tongue is placed in the position of *t*, and the point remains fixed against the palate, while the sides are released, and their margins allowed to tremble under the influence of passing breath.'

[**m**] (lip-nasal-voice), as st. Eng. *m* in all positions. It is formed with closed lips and detached uvula, so that the voice passes through the nose, as in *may*, *dim*; it is the labio-nasal corresponding with [b] and [p].

[**n**] (point-palate-nasal-voice) or (point-gum-nasal-voice), as st. Eng. *n* in all positions. Phoneticians differ as to the position of the point of the tongue as in the case of [l], which see. Both positions give the st. Eng. *n*. From Dr. Ellis: *ordinary coronal Eng. n*, with open mouth, tip of tongue as for [d], and detached uvula, so that the voice passes through the nose, as in *no*, *own*, *manner*.—E. E. P., pp. 1095-6; E. P. E. D., p. 83*; *Pron. Sing.*, p. 77.

[**ng**] (back-nasal-voice), as *ng*, *n* in st. Eng. *sing*, *drink*. It is a simple sound formed with the mouth open and the tongue in the position for [g], but with detached uvula, so that the voice passes

through the nose ; it corresponds in position of tongue with [g] and [k]. As there is no separate letter in the English alphabet for this sound, it is represented by a digraph *ng*, as in the case of the simple sounds represented by the digraphs *sh* and *th*.

The following is the treatment of the digraph *ng* in the Whittington and many other dialects ; it has four sounds, viz. [n, ng, ng(g, ngg)].

1=[n] : that is, the nasal [n] is substituted for the nasal [ng]. This usage is very extensive—occurring mostly in the unaccented syllable *-ing* [-i,n], either in the middle or at the end of words:—

(a) *In verbal nouns* : Whittington examples—earning, easing, gezlings, hilling, kitling, netting, sliving, spurrings, taching-end ; also in st. Eng. words.

(b) *In present participles* : Wh. exs.—pleaching, smoothing, stroaking, stropping ; also in st. Eng. words.

(c) *In participial adjectives* : Wh. exs.—raffling (=rafling, p. 57), smoothing (cloth) ; also in st. Eng. words.

(d) *In adjectives* : Wh. ex.—thumping ; and in st. Eng. words.

(e) *In place-names* ; as Whittington=[wit'i,ntün, wit'ntün].

2=[ng] ; this is the sound in st. Eng. It is used at Wh. only in accented syllables, when these are followed by words or syllables commencing with most consonants. The cases recorded are—*nan*-*nail* [naang'-nai:l], *ting*-*tang* [ting'-taang(g:)], *wang*-*tooth* [waang'-tóo:th].

3=[ng(g)] : that is, [ng] followed by *weak* [g]. Used where the word or syllable is *final* and *accented*, as—*bang* [baang(g)], *ding* [ding(g)], *gang* [gyaang(g)], *mung* [mùng(g)], *tang* [taang(g)], *stang* [staang(g)], *throng* [thrùng(g)], *wrang* [raang(g)].

4=[ngg] : that is, [ng] followed by [g]. Used in accented syllables when the following word or syllable commences with a *vowel* or *h* *mute*, as—*along of* [ǔlùngg' ǔ], *banger* [baangg'ǔr], *gang along* [gyaangg' ǔlùng(g)] ; *bring her* would be [bringg'-ǔr].

N.B. The error in pronouncing [ng(g)] and [ngg] for [ng] arises : (1) *in medial positions*—from allowing the uvula to close the nasal passage a moment before the utterance of the following letter ; and (2) *in final positions*—in like manner, allowing the uvula to close the nasal passage a moment before shutting off the voice.

[p] (lip-stop-breath) or lip-mute; as st. Eng. *p* in all positions. The unvoiced form corresponding with [b].

[r] the gently trilled st. Eng. *r* before a vowel. Ellis has the point of tongue approaching the palate (*Sp. in Song*, p. 121 c); and so has Bonaparte (Ellis's E. E. P., p. 1355 (1). Bell has point approaching upper gum (*Vis. Sp.* pp. 37, 52); and so has Sweet (*Prim. Phon.* p. 33, ll. 3-6). In the Whittington district this st. Eng. *r* is used before a vowel. From Dr. Pegge's orthography it seems very probable that the same sound was very generally used before consonants and in final positions in his days; but in the present day *r* is somewhat frequently silent in these two positions.

[s] as st. Eng. *s* in *sit*; it occurs in all positions. It is also used for st. Eng. *c* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as, *cease*, *city*, *cypher* [see's', sit'i, sahy'fũ(r)]. It is the typical *hiss*.

Ellis has 'Central strait, flated-tongue point direct with gums. The tongue holds the side-teeth and sides of the hard palate quite tight by its margin, as far as the division between front and point, and the point is lowered slightly, so as to leave a narrow flat passage between the arched tongue and the hard palate, which can be much diminished. If, without altering the position of the front and back of the tongue, we raise the point till it touches the palate, we shall find that it strikes the gums precisely.'—*Sp. in Song*, pp. 84, 112.

Bell has—'front-mixed-breath. The Front and the Point of the Tongue both raised, so as to bring the convex surface of the tongue close to the front of the palatal arch, and the point of the tongue, at the same time, close to the upper gum.'—*Vis. Sp.*, pp. 37, 52.

Note.—The blade or fore part of the tongue is: (1) *convex* to the palate for [s], and (2) *concave* to same for [sh].

[sh] as st. Eng. *sh* in *she*, *wish*; it occurs in all positions.

Ellis has: 'Central steady strait, flated-tongue point reverted with palate; the tongue is retracted as much as for reverted *t* = [t], and, if not fully reverted as for that letter, at any rate, has its front part hollowed much in the same way as it is for [t], from which contact this strait is evidently formed.'—*Sp. in S.*, pp. 84, 114.

Bell has: 'Point-Mixed. The Point [tip] and the Front [middle] of the Tongue both raised—the latter in a less degree than for symbol 6 = [s]—bringing the front [middle] surface of the Tongue near the rim of the palatal arch.'—*Vis. Sp.*, p. 52.

Bonaparte: 'Hard-continuant-whish (chuintante), Eng. *she*.
Ellis's *E. E. P.*, p. 1354.

Sweet: 'Blade-point-open-breath.' *Prim. Phon.*, p. 38.

See *Note* to [s].

[t] as st. Eng. *t* in all positions. It is the unvoiced consonant or explodent corresponding with [d]. As in [d]: (1) Ellis and Bonaparte have the point of the tongue in contact with the *palate* (Ellis 'just behind the upper gums'); and (2) Bell and Sweet the same with *upper gums*. Either of these positions gives the st. Eng. *t*. See [d] for Ellis's definition of *d* and *t*.

[t̪] (point-teeth-stop-breath) or *dental t*. It is the unvoiced consonant corresponding with *dental d*=[d̪], which see (p. lxiii). It is formed by the tip of the tongue being brought against the upper teeth, and is current in the dialects of N. Peak of Derbyshire, N.E. Cheshire, Lancashire, in many parts of Yorkshire, and the north of England. In all these districts, however, it occurs only in connection with *r*, which also becomes dental, as: (1) *tr-* in *train*, *tree*, *trumpet*, &c.; and (2) *-tar*, *-ter*, *-tor*, &c. unaccented, in *altar*, *better*, *winter*, *doctor*, &c., the last syllable of each being pronounced [-t̪r̪].

[th] (point-teeth-open-breath), dental hiss, as *th* in st. Eng. *thin*, *breath*, *nothing*. The point of the tongue is placed gently against the upper teeth, so as to allow flatus or breath to pass between the tongue and the edge of the teeth. See [dh].

[v] (lip-teeth-open-voice). Occurs in all positions, as *v* in st. Eng. *vine*, *river*, and *five*. It is the consonant or buzz corresponding with [f], and is formed by the lower lip gently touching the upper teeth, so as to allow voice or *buzzing* to pass. The position of the tongue is usually low. Ellis defines a *buzz* as 'the effect of a mixture of vocalised and unvocalised breath.'—*E. E. P.*, p. 1101, col. 2.

[w] (lip-back-open-voice), as st. Eng. *w* in *we*, *away*. It does not occur finally as a consonant (see [w] in vowels). I give Ellis's minute description of the consonant: 'Lip-strait-buzz (or voice). The lips being placed for [p], the contact is slightly loosened, and a small central aperture is formed, less than for [oo], while the contact on each side scarcely extends beyond the outer edges of the lips, for the flatus gets in between them, and between

the teeth and lips, puffing out both upper and under lip, when the flatus is strong. The back of the tongue is raised to the [oo] position. Flatus gives [wh], voice gives [w].’—*Sp. in S.*, p. 107, 1878.

[y] (front-open-voice), as st. Eng. *y* in *you*. At Wh. it also occurs medially, as in *tailor*=[tai·l-yŭr], but not finally. See [y] in vowels. I give Ellis’s description of the consonant: ‘**Y, Central Buzz**—FRONT OF TONGUE AND PALATE.—The tongue is nearly in the same position as for [ee], but it is pressed much closer to the palate at the top, sensibly diminishing the narrow channel left by [ee] between the tongue and the palate, so that it is difficult to squeeze out any voice at all, and what reaches the ear is very obscure and broken, so that it differs materially from [ee]. Hence it is quite possible to distinguish [ee] from [yee].’ *Pron. for S.*, p. 78, col. 2.

[z] Ellis’s (central strait, flated-tongue point direct with gums); Sweet’s (blade-open-voice); as st. Eng. *z* in *zeal*, *razor*, *buzz*. It is the typical buzz, and is produced by laying on voice in the [s] position. See [s].

[zh] (Ellis’s ‘central steady strait, voiced-tongue point reverted with palate’; Sweet’s ‘blade-point-open-voice’), as *s* in st. Eng. *division*, *measure*. It is the voiced form of [sh], which see for position.

Note upon [k], p. lxiv. *c* before *l* is=[t].

tlaam` *clam*, tlaam`i, *clammy*, tlaui`ti, *clarty*, tlaach` *clatch*, tlok` *clock*, tlooŭs` *close*, tlaa`vŭr (*old*) *claver*, tlùn`tŭ-r *clunter*, tlüz`ŭmd *clussum`d*, ? tléek` *kleek*, smóo`dhi,n tloth` *smoothing cloth*.

Note upon [g], p. lxiii. *g* before *l* is=[d].

dlaen`t *glent*, dlùm` *glum*.

`n=[`n] termination of pres. tense plural. *they leaden corn*=
they *lead* or *cart corn*.

IV. VOWELS, DIPHTHONGS, AND TRIPHTHONGS; with the Pronunciation of the Words in the Glossary which have the respective Sounds.

§ 1. Glossic Equivalents of the Thirty-six Vowels of Mr. A. Melville Bell's "Visible Speech."

	Back.	Mixed.	Front.	Back.	Mixed.	Front.
	<i>Narrow.</i>			<i>Wide.</i>		
High	uu'	ea	ee	u'	i'	i
Mid	uu	u	ai	aa	a'	e
Low	ua	ua'	ae	ah	e'	a
	<i>Narrow Round.</i>			<i>Wide Round.</i>		
High	oo	ui'	ui	uo	uo'	ue
Mid	oa	oa'	eo	ao	ao'	oe
Low	au	au'	eo'	o	o'	oe'

The vowels used in the dialect of the Whittington district are in clarendon type.

Midland *u*=[ù], is abnormal, having the tongue for [uo], high-back-wide, and lips for [oa] or [ao], mid-back-narrow or -wide, but slightly flatter.

[u'], for which [ũ] is generally substituted, occurs only in unaccented syllables, or the last element of diphthongs and triphthongs.

[w] is a vowel in the second element of diphthongs and triphthongs.

[y] is a vowel in the second element of diphthongs and triphthongs.

[i], retracted [i], occurs in unaccented syllables; and as the first element of long or diphthongal *u*, after certain consonants.

[N.B. Words such as *addle*, *aligar*, &c. (quoted at p. lxxii, line 5, and in the following pages) are all taken from the First Series of Derbicisms, printed at pp. 1-86.—W. W. S.]

§ 2. Vowels, diphthongs, and triphthongs with their quantities.

Short Vowels Medial " " Long " "	aa aa' aa''	ae ae' ae''	¹ ah	ai' ai''	ao' ao''	au' au''	ee' ee''	i i'	² i, i'	o	oa' oa'' } oa ₁ '	¹ oo ¹ oo'	³ ü ³ ü'	⁴ u', ü	uu uu'	⁵ w ⁵ w'	⁶ y ⁶ y'
Diphthongs, both elements short }	aaw aay	aey	ahy		aow aoy		eeü	iy, iëë, ée	i,w			ooü	üw, óo		uuw		
Diphthongs, one element medial }	aaw' aay'	aey'	ahy'	ai'ü	aow' aoy'	au'y	ee'ü eew'	iy', iee', ée'	i,w'		oa'ü	oo'ü	üw', óo'		uuw'		
Triphthongs	aaw''ü		ahy''ü										üw''ü, óo''ü }		uuw''ü		

¹ Occur in diphthongs only.² [i] retracted, occurs in unaccented syllables and diphthongs.³ Midland short and medial u, abnormal, viz. :—tongue for [uo], high-back-wide, and lips for (oa) or (ao), but slightly flatter.⁴ Occurs in unaccented syllables, diphthongs, and triphthongs; [ü] used in preference to [u'].⁵ [w, w'] in the second element of diphthongs or triphthongs, represent approximately: (1) [uo, uo'] high-back-wide-round, when the first element is *low* or *mid*; and (2) [oo, oo'] high-back-narrow-round, when the first element is *high*.⁶ [y, y'] in the second element of diphthongs or triphthongs, represent approximately: (1) [i, i'] high-front-wide, when the first element is *low* or *mid*; and (2) [ee, ee'] high front-narrow, when the first element is *high*.

§ 3. [aa] short. Bell=(mid-back-wide), Eng. *ask*. Ellis: *a* in Ger. *mann*, and perhaps in Eng. *chaff*, *lass*, *ask*. At Wh. it generally replaces st. Eng. short [a] in *cat*, *map*, &c.; and st. Eng. medial [a'] in *bank*, &c.

[aad'l *addle*, aal'i.gür *aligar*, aar'i.jün *arion*, aas' *ass*, üt aaf'tür *at after*, aak's *ax*, baaj'ür *badger*, baad'li, *badly*, baang'(g *bang*, baang'gür *banger*, baar' *bar*, baar'ü *barrow*, baas'ki,t'l *basketle* (*basket-ful*), baas' *bass*, braak'i,n *brackin*, braan'dri, *brandrith*, braat' *brat*, kyaam'bri,l *cambrel* (*of a horse*), and (2) *used by butchers*, tlaam' *clam*, tlaam'i, *clammy*, tlaach' *clatch*, kraam' *cram*, kraangk' *crank*, kraach' *cratch*, kraach'üti, *cratchety*, daag'ld *daggl'd*, draag'ld *draggl'd*, daam' *dam*, draaft *draught*, faag'd *fagg'd*, faar'üntli, *farrantly*, faar' ünüff *far enough*, faatt' *fat*, faav'ü-r fai-vü-r *favour*, fraan'-fraek'ld s. v. *fen-freckle*, gyaad'-brée' *gad-bree*, gyaab'lük *gablock* (s. v. *gaflock*), gyaam' *gam*, gyaam'ür *gammer*, gyaangg' gyaang'(g *gang*, gyaan'ü-r *ganner*, gahy'l-faat' *guile-fat*, aaf'lz *haffles* (s. v. *hafling*), aan'- *han* (pl. *have*), aant'l *hantle*, aar'üst (old) *harrost* (*harvest*), aa'stoa' *hastō*, jaak' *jack*, jaag' *jag*, laag' (*behind*), s. v. *lag*, laat' *late*, maaj' *madge*, maak'- mai'- *make*, maal' maal'i, *Mal Mally*, maal'is, -z *malice*, maan'ür *manor*, maar' *mar*, maar'ü *marrow*, maash' *mash*, maass' *mass*, mor'i,z-daan'si,n and mod'i,st-daan's (mod. for) *morrice-dance*, naab' *nab*, naag' *nag*, naan' *Nan*, naan's *Nance*, naang'-nai:l *nang-nail*, naar' *nar*, naaz'ürd *nazard*, naati, (mod.) s. v. *nity*, paall', moll' *Pal, Moll*, paan'chün *pansion*, paash' *pash*, paak's-waak:s *paxwax*, raak' *rack*, raedd'-raad:l *radle*, raaf'li,n *rafling*, raag'd *ragg'd*, raam'i,l *rammel*, raap' *rap*, raat' *rat*, raat'n *ratton*, saad' *sad*, saam' *sam*, saam'd *samm'd*, saan'ü-r *sanner*, saar'ünt *sarrant* (old), skraat' *scrat* (2), slaag' *slag*, slaat'ür-maen:ts *slatterments*, slaav'ür *slaver*, spaang'g'ld ün spot'üd (mod.) s. v. *spang'd*, spaar' *spar*, skwaab' *squab*, skwaat' *squat*, staang'(g *stang*, swaad'z *swads*, swaal'ü *swallow*, swaat' *swat*, taak'- *tack* (s. v. *ta*), taab' *tab*, taach'i,n-aend *taching-end*, taang'(g *tang*, taas'i,l *tassel*, ting'-taang:(g *ting-tang*, traap' *trap*, waang'-töö:th *wang-tooth*, waan't *want*, waan't'n *wanten*, waar' *war*, waat'ür (old) *waat'ü or waat'ür* (mod.) *watter* (s. v. *water*), waat'lz *wattles*, raang'(g (old) *rong*(g (mod.) *wrang*. So also baand (mod.) *band* s. v. *bont*.]

§ 4. [aa'] medial. Bell's (mid-back-wide). It generally occurs in st. Eng. *a* before *r*.

[baa'r-güst *bar-guest*, baa'rm *barm*, kyaa'r *car*, chaa'r *chare*, tlaa'vür (*old*) *claver*, daa'r *dar*, daa'rk *dark*, gyaa'rg'l *gargle*, aa'n *han* (pl. *have*), aa'rs (*old*) au's' (*mod.*) *harse*, aa'süme'e'ür *howsomeer*, maa'rl *marl*, móo'di, waa'(rp *moldewarp*, paa'rtli, *partly*, róo'-baa'rgi, *n rue-bargain*, staa'rk *stark*, staa'rv *starve*, thaa'r-kyai:k *thar-cake*, thaa'rm *tharm*, vaa'rsül *varsal*, waa'rnür *warnor*, waa'rd *ward*, waa'rk *wark*, yaa'rk *yark*.]

Also [ü chaa'ri, *n a charing s. v. chare*.]

§ 5. [aa'] long. Bell's (mid-back-wide), as *a* in st. Eng. *father*, *mamma*.

[baa't (*mod.*) *bout*, baa'n (*mod.*) *boun*, draa'nd (*mod.*) *draay'nd* (*old*) *drown*, draa'ndüd (*mod.*) *draay'ndüd* (*old*) *drowned*, naa' *now*, waa' (*old*) wae' (*mod.*) *wah*, waa'? (*old*) wae' (*mod.*) *wha*.]

§ 6. [aaw]=[aa]+[w].

[kraaw'd'l króo'd'l *crowdle*, faay'ndür (*old*) faaw'ndü-r (*mod.*) *fender*, faaw'l féet' *foul*.]

§ 7. [aaw']= [aa]+[w'].

[faaw' faay' (*old probably*) *fow*, skaaw'l *scowl* (*to frown*), staay'k (*old*) staaw'k (*mod.*) *stouk* and *stowk*.]

§ 8. [aaw'ü]=[aaw']+[ü].

[kyaaw'ü-r *coure*.]

§ 9. [aay]=[aa]+[y].

[baay't- (*old*) *bout*, baay'n (*old*) *boun*, draay'nd (*old*) *drown*, draay'ndüd (*old*) *drowned*, faay'ndür (*old*) faaw'ndü-r (*mod.*) *fender*, raay'nd (*old*) *round*, wi,dhaay't *without*.]

§ 10. [aay']= [aa]+[y'].

[baay't (*old*) *bout*, faay' (*old prob.*) faaw' (*mod.*) *fow*, kyaay'z (*mod.*) *kye* (*cows*), staay'k (*old*) staaw'k (*mod.*) *stouk* and *stowk*.]

§ 11. [ae] short. Bell's (low-front-narrow). The short *e* in closed accented syllables; very extensively used in dialectal speech; it replaces st. Eng. [e]. Ellis, Bonaparte, and Sweet appreciate this st. Eng. *e* as [e]; Bell, however, has: (1) [ae] in accented syllables, keyword *ell*; and (2) [e] in unaccented syllables, as, *-ed*, *-ment*, *-ness*.

[baek' *beck*, bi,laem'i, *belemmy*, bael'ünd *bellund*, baev'üri,j *beverage*, chaek' (*mod.*) *chack*, kyaes'müs *Kesmas* (*Christmas*), dael', *mod. dee'ül del* (= *deal*), draes' *dress* (2), aed'i,j *eddish*, aej' *edge*, ael'dü-r *elder* (*udder*), ael'ü-r *eller*, fael'ür fael'ü *fellow*, fraan'-

fraek'ld fraen'-fraek'lz s.v. *fen-freckle*, faet'l *fettle*, flaek't *fleck'd*, gjai'b'l aen'd *gable-end*, gyaet'n *getten*, gyaez'li,nz *gezlings*, dlaen't *glent*, graes' *gress*, aek' *heck*, aed' *hed* (*heeded*), aet'ür *hetter*, jaen'ũ-raen' *jeni-wren*, laek' on' *leck on*, laen'chũn *lension*, laem'bũ (*mod.*) *limber*, maey'ni, (*old*) maen'i, (*mod.*) *meiny*, mael'ch *melch*, maes'tür *mester*, maett' *mett*, naesh' *nesh*, naes'lbüb' *nestlehub*, naes'l-kok' *nestle-cock*, naetti'n *netting*, aer- or, paen't *pent*, paer'kok' *percock*, paer'k *perk*, plaek' *pleck*, raedd'-raad:l s.v. *radle*, raech'i,n *retching*, sael' saen' (*mod.*) *sell* (=self), sael'd suuw'd (*mod.*) *sell'd*, saet'ürdi, *Setterday*, shaerk' *shirk*, slaek' *sleck*, slaed' *sled*, dooũ'r snaek' *sneck of a door*, spael'ch *spelch*, spael' *spell*, swael'türd *swelter'd*.

aen'd *end* (s.v. *gable-e.*), taach'i,n-aend *taching-end*, tael'd *tell'd*, taen't *tent* (1 and 2), taet' *Tett*, dhaen' *then*, thraes'küt *threscold*, thraes'l *threstle*, twich' graes': *twitch-grass*, wael'i, *welly*, waes'i,l, waes'i,lürz *wessail*, *wessailers*, waech'üd (*mod.*) *wet-shod*, yael' *yell*, yaedh'ürd (*old*) *Yetherd.*]

Also [bi,laed'i,beled dys.v. *belemmy* and *lady*, jaer't jert (s.v. *cherty*), smael't *smelt*].

§ 12. [æ' æ'] medial (low-front-narrow).

[ũgyae'n *again*, bù'yaed' bù'ae'd *bullhead*, ae'rni,n uu'rni,n *earning*, gyae'n gyi'n *gin* (*given*), jin'jũ-braed' (*mod.*) *ging-bread*, ae' *ha*=*have*, trùn'd'l-bae':d *trundle-bed*, yae'd *yead.*]

§ 13. [æ'] long (low-front-narrow).

[ae'r *air*, fae'r *fare*, waa' (*old*) wae' (*mod.*) *wah*, wae'r *ware*, waa' ? (*old*) wae' (*mod.*) *wha.*]

Also [chae'ri, *chary* (s.v. *chare*)].

§ 14. [aey]=[æ]+[y].

[braey'k *break*, aey't *eat*, faey't' *feit*, maey'ni, (*old*) maen'i, (*mod.*) *meiny*, straey't' *strait*, taey'ch (*old*) téech (*mod.*) *teich*, taey'lür (*old*) tai'lür-r (*mod.*) *teilor*, waey' *wey* (2).]

§ 15. [aey']=[æ]+[y'].

[faey' *feigh*, faey' *fey*, aey' (*old*) ai' (*mod.*) *hey*, indaey'd (*old*) *indēid*, kyaey'v *keive*, naey' *neigh*, raey'n *rein* (*rēin*), staey'l (*mod.*) *stele*, waey' *wey* (1).]

§ 16. [ah] short, (low-back-wide), used only as the first element in diphthongs and triphthongs: as in [ahy, ah'y', ah'y'ũ], which see. It may sometimes occur as medial=[ah'].]

§ 17. [ahy] = [ah] + [y] = one form of diphthongal *i*. And see next §.

[bahy gahy' *be gy*, blahyn'd-wuur:m *blind-worm*, dahy'k' *dike*, grahy'mi, *grimy*, gahy'l-faat' *guile-fat*, lahyk' *like*, pahy'nüt *pynett*, sahy'd yũ *side ye*, slahy'vi,n *sliving*, spahy's' *spice*, strahyk' *strike*, stahy'sty, thahy'z'l (old) thik's'l (mod.) *thizle*, tahy'di, *tidy*, tahy'k' *tike*.]

§ 18. [ahy'] = [ah] + [y'] = one form of diphthongal *i*. See preceding §.

[bi, gahy', bahy gahy' *be gy*, bi, lahy''v *belive*, drahy' *dry*, grahy'p (mod.) *grip*, gahy' *guy*, bi, gahy' s. v. *guy*, ah'y' *hie*, ah'y'm *ime*, lahy't *lite*, pahy'k (old) pik' (mod.) *pike*, pahy'm *pime*, pahy'z *pize*, sahy'd *side*, sahy'l *sile*, slahy'v *slive*, swahy'n *swine*, swahy'n krùw' *swine-crew*, swahy'n ùl' *swine-hull*, thwahy't *thwite*, tahy'n *tine* (2 sbb. and 1 v.), tahy'p *tipe*, twahy'n *twine*, twahy' *twy*, wahy'l *while*.]

§ 19. [ahy'ũ] triphthong = [ahy'] + [ũ].

[kwahy'ũ kau'f' kwee' kau'f' *quie-calf*, skee'ür th) fahy'ũ-r *skeer the fire*, tik' l th) fahy'ũ-r *tickle the fire*.]

§ 20. [ai'] medial = (mid-front-narrow); without any vanish, as used in the south.

[bai't' *bate*, maak'- mai'- *make*, win'ũ wùn'ũ (old) wai'nt (mod.) *winno wunna wunno*.]

Also [ũbai't' *abate* (s. v. *bate*)].

§ 21. [ai'] long = (mid-front-narrow), the midland-provincial monophthong of *ai*, *ay* in st. Eng. *wait*, *day*; *a* in *name*, &c. with no vanish or after-sound of [y].

[ũgyai't *agate*, bai'd *bade*, bai'zi,ür *bear's-ear*, brai'd *braid*, kyai'l *cale*, kuuw'-rai:k *cowrake*, krai't *crate*, dai'dz *dades*, dai'di,n-stringz *dading-strings*, dai'm *dame*, fai'vũ-r faav'ũ-r *favour*, gyai'b'l aen'd *gable-end*, gyai'n *gain*, gyai't yai't *gate*, gù'd-ai'l *good-ale*, grai'-shũz *gracious*, ai'gz *haghes*, ai'lũ *hālo*, aey' (old) ai' (mod.) *hey*, kyai'l *kale*, lai'd *lade*, lai'd *lay'd*, bilai' s. v. *lady*, lai'n (mod.) *loan* (old) *lone*, naang'-nai:l *nang-nail*, nai' *nay*, plai'n *plain*, plai'chi,n-ũ-aej' *pleaching a hedge*, prai' yũ *prey yo*, kwai'l *quail*, rai'k *rake*, rai't *rate*, slai'd *slade*, swai'lür *swailer*, tai' *ta*, tai'n *tane* (s. v. *ta*), tai'st *taste*, taey'lür (old) tai'lũ-r (mod.) *teilor*, thaa'r-kyai:k *thar-cake*, thai'v *theave*, thrai'v *thrave*, wai'st *waste*, wai'tür (old) *water*, yai't *yate*.]

§ 22. [ai'ũ] = [ai'] + [ũ].

[ee'ũr (*old*) ai'ũ(r (*mod.*) *heer.*)]

§ 23. [ao'] medial, (mid-back-wide) = Italian open o, in quality.

[wao'm wuu'm *whom* (*home*).]

§ 24. [ao'] long = (mid-back-wide) = Italian open o.

[oa' ao'l (*old*) au' (*mod.*) ō = *all*, oa'l ao'l (*old*) au' (*mod.*) *ole* (*all*).]

§ 25. [aow'] = [ao] + [w].

[nuuw't' naow't' *nought*, uuw'd- uuw'd aow'd- aow'd *old*, ùnbi,-
thaow't' *unbethought*.]

§ 26. [aow'] = [ao] + [w'].]

[uuw'd- uuw'd aow'd- aow'd *old*, pin'-faow':d *pin-fold*.]

§ 27. [aoy] = [ao] + [y].

[kaoy'lz *coils*, kaoy'l-pi't *coil-pit*, gaoy't' *goit*, graoy'ts (*mod.*)
greats, jaoy'st *joist*, maoy'dũ-r *moyder*.]

§ 28. [au'] medial = (low-back-narrow-round), as *au* in st. Eng. *aëronaut*.

[bau'k- *bawk*, kau'ff *cawf*, aa'rs (*old*) au's' (*mod.*) *harse*, au')st
o)st *I'st* (*I shall*), oa' lau'r' s. v. *law*, mau'rt *mort*, nau'n *none*,
wau'n *one*, or'ts (*old*) au'ts (*mod.*) *orts*, kwahy'ũ kau'f' kwee'
kau'f' *quie-calf*, shee'ũ-r kau'rn *sheer corn*, stau'n *ston* (s. v. *stoo-an*),
thau'rp *thorp*, wau't' *wawt*.]

§ 29. [au'] long = (low-back-narrow-round), as *au* in st. Eng. *fraud*.

[oa₁'li,z (*old*) au'li,z (*mod.*) *always*, ùnau' *ãnō* (*also*), bau's'n
bawson, brau'n *brawn*, kau' (*mod.*) *call*, tlau'ti, *clarty*, kau'n (*mod.*)
cōne (*callen*), fau' (*mod.*) foa' (*old*) *fall*, gau'd *gawd*, au'v (*mod.*)
howve, oa' lau'fũl s. v. *lawful*, mau'ndri,l *maundrell*, mau'ki,n
mawkin, mau'l *mawl*, mau'ks *mawx*, móo'n kau'f *moon-cauf*, oa'
ao'l (*old*) au' (*mod.*) ō = *all*, oa' lau' *O law*, oa'l ao'l (*old*) au' (*mod.*)
ole (*all*), pau't *paut pawt*, poa't (*old*) pau't (*mod.*) *pote*, rau'm
rawm, shau' *shaw*, skũw-bau'ld s. v. *skew*, stau' (*mod.*) *stall*, tau'k
talk, tau'k (*mod.*) *and* toa'k (*old*) *toke*, wau'kũr *walker*, wau'm
wawm, wikk'-flau::z *wick-flaws*, yau'm *yawm*, yau'y (*old*) yau'
(*mod.*) s. v. *yoy*.]

§ 30. [au'y] = [au'] + [y].

[yau'y (*old*) yau' (*mod.*) *yoy*.]

§ 31. [ee] short = (high-front-narrow), as *i* in Fr. *fini*.

[gyiz (*old*) gěě'üz (*mod.*) gis (*give us*).]

§ 32. [ee'] medial=(high-front-narrow), as *ee* gen. in st. Eng. *sheep*, and *ea* gen. in *cheap*.

[kwahy'ũ kau'f' kwee' kau'f' *quie-calf*, shee'p-paen' *sheep-pen* s. v. *sheep-lee*.]

§ 33. [ee'] long=(high-front-narrow), as *ea* in st. Eng. *beam*, *cream*. It is a pure long vowel, not like the *ee* in South Eng. and prov. *feed*, which is an inchoant diph.=[iee', iy']. See [èe'].

[bee'm *beam*, bee'vür *beaver*, bree'm *breem*, see'li:n *cieling*, kree'm *cream*, lee'd *lead*, steen-pot' *steam-pot*, swee'l swee'ül *sweal*.]

§ 34. [eeũ]=[ee]+[ũ].

[deeũ'l (*mod.*) *del* (*deal*), leeũ'p ? luuw'p *lawp*, pil'ũ-beeũ:r *pillow-beer*, -dhéeũ'-r *there*, threeũ'p *threap*.]

§ 35. [ee'ũ]=[ee']+[ũ].

[ee'ür (*old*) ai'ũ(r (*mod.*) *heer*, shee'ũ-r kau'rn *sheer corn*, skee'ür th)fahyũ-r *skeer the fire*, slee'üt (*old*) slip' (*mod.*) *slate*, swee'l swee'ül *sweal*, tee'ur *tere*, dhee'ũ-r *theer*.]

§ 36. [eew']=[ee]+[w'].

[teew' or tùw' *tue*, veew' (*old*) vùw' (*mod.*) *vew or view*.]

§ 37. [ée=iy=iěě]. This is an inchoant diphthong, having the first or least deviation from the monophthong [ee']. It is generally used for *ee* both in st. Eng. and provincially; and with second element short before breath consonants, as in *peep*, *feet*, *week*; also for *ie* in st. Eng. and prov. *niece*, *thief*, &c. Various other forms are levelled under this sound in dialects. See also [ée'] below.

[bée'züm *beesom*, bée'sti:nz *beestings*, bi'lée'mi, *beleemy*, faaw'l-féet' s. v. *foul*, kléek' *kleek*, méee' *me*, méee'ti, *meeghty*, née'dz *needs*, née'ld *nēld*, rée'f' *reef*, téee' *tee* (=thee), taey'ch (*old*) téee'ch (*mod.*) *teich*, dhée' *thee*.]

§ 38. [ée'=iee'=iěě=iy']=[i]+[ěě]. The only difference between this diphthong and the [ée] preceding is, that the second element in this is of medial length instead of short.

[dée' *dee* (*die*), drée' *dree*, ée'n *een*, fée'd *feed*, gyaad'-brée' *gad-bree*, née'z (*mod.*) *knees*, péee' *pe*, sée'd s. v. *sa* (=saw), sée'd *seed*, stée' *stee*, stée'm *steem*, téee'm *teem*, wée'l *weel* (*old*).]

§ 39. [ée, ée']. Supplementary remarks.

I think my attention was first drawn to this inchoant diphthong

[iëë] or [iëë] as differentiated from the monophthong [ee'] or [ee'], when I might be twelve or fourteen years of age, by the late Mrs. Kezia Dixon, of Tunstead, near Chapel-en-le-Frith, by her pronunciation of the word *meat*=[miëët], with medial second element of the diphthong. The pronunciation at Chapel-en-le-F. and eastward, including Peak Forest, was [mee't]; but west and south of same, in the Bradshaw Edge and Combs Edge townships, it was [mai't]. I think Mrs. D. had most probably got the form [miëët] from her mother, who was a native of Westmorland, where the digraph *ea* in *beast*, *speak*, *tea*, &c. has a near approach to this sound, as well as *ee* generally.

In June, 1840, I got Walker's Dictionary, and in the *Principles of English Pronunciation* prefixed to same, the following remarks attracted my attention: In art. 8—'the sound of *e* with which it [the diphthongal *i*] terminates, is squeezed into a consonant sound, like the double *e* heard in *queen*, different from the simple sound of that letter in *quean*;' also in art. 41—he makes a difference between 'the *e* in *the*,' and 'the squeezed sound of *ee* in *seen*.' His language is vague; but I think his 'squeezed sound of *ee*' was really the inchoant diphthong under consideration, although he was not able to give the analysis.

I used this diphthong in my Chapel-en-le-Frith version of Solomon's Song in 1863, in my own notation, in which the different sounds of each vowel, elements of diphthongs, and of some consonants, were indicated by diacritics. The sound in question was written (ëë) for (ië)=Gl. [ée]; and (ëē)=Gl. [éeʰ].

My own notation was also used: (1) in the version of Solomon's Song for Taddington, in the Peak of Derbyshire, written in 1865; and (2) in recording a little dialectal speech until April, 1869. Melville Bell's *Visible Speech* was published in 1867. I studied this, and likewise Mr. Ellis's Palaeotype and Glossic as soon as they were published; and afterwards used palaeotype for recording dialectal speech.

I had given Mr. E. this diph. in *sleep*, *me*=pal. (slûip, mûi)=Gl. [sliëëp, miëë], in 1869; see E. E. P., p. 473, note 1. He also inserted the second chapter of the Song of Solomon in *Glossic*, from the Chapel-en-le-Frith and Taddington versions above named,

on p. xx. of the Notice prefixed to Pt. iii. of his *E. E. P.*, 1871; also in two other Papers; see remarks under [ù]. In these versions gl. [iy] is used.

Mr. E. seems to have commenced the study of fractures about 1874. In *E. E. P.*, Part iv. p. 1307, he says: 'The knowledge of fractures is rather new to myself. There were many ways of speech to which I was well accustomed, without having the least idea that they belonged to this class. Dialectal fractures I scarcely appreciated at all, except as sporadic curiosities, till quite recently; yet they are most conspicuous characters of our northern and south-western dialects.'

Mr. Sweet agrees in using a diphthong with same quality of elements for *ee* in st. Eng., being [i'ěě] with medial first element. I note especially, that he also uses the same sound for *ea* as the st. Eng. pronunciation in the following words: (1) 'breathe, clean, dreams 2, eastern, heal, means 2, sea 2, steal,' *Handb. Phon.* pp. 113-21; and (2) 'eating-house, meat, sea, speak,' *Prim. Phon.* pp. 81-2. Now I believe the great majority of educated English speakers use a monophthong in these *ea* words, viz.—[ee'] long in all except *eastern* and *eating-house*, in which the medial [ee'] would be used.

§ 40. [i] short=(high-front-wide).

[big'i,n biggi,n *biggin*, bil'bŭri:z *bilberries*, bil'i, *Billy*, brigg' *brig*, brimm' *brim*, chik'i,nz *chickens*, chil'ŭri, *chillary*, krik'i,t *cricket*, dai'di,n-stringz *dading-strings*, dim' *dim*, ding(g) *ding*, didh'ŭr *dither*, fit' *fit*, flig'd *fligged*, flik' *flik*, flit' *flit*, frim' *frim*, gyid' *geed*, gyid'i, *giddy*, jil'i,vŭr *gilliver*, gyilt *gilt*, jin'jŭ-braed (*mod.*) *ging-bread*, gyiz (*but mod.*) gěě'ŭz *gis* (*give us*), grig' *grig*, grin' *grin*, ig' *hig*, ill'i,n *hilling*, ik'l *ickle*, it' *it* (*hit*), ich' *itch*, iv'ŭ-r *iver*, jin'i,-raen' *jeni-wren*, jilt *jilt*, kyid'z *kids*, kyim'ni,l *kimnil*, kyis' *kiss*, kyit' *kit*, kyit'li,n *kitling*, kyit'l *kittle*, lig' *lig*, liv'ŭr (*old*) liv'ŭ (*mod.*) *liver*, mid'i,n *middin*, mij' *midge*, mil'n *miln*, mil'nŭr *milner*, nik' *nick*, niv'ŭ-r *niver*, pik' *pick*, pig' *pig*, pij'ŭn-koa:t *pigeon-house*, pig'i,n *piggin*, pik' *pik*, pahy'k (*old*) pik' (*mod.*) *pike*, pil' *pill*, pil'ŭ-beeŭ:r *pillow-beer*, pin'-kod' *pin-cod*, pin'-faow'd *pin-fold*, ping'g'l *plingle*, pink *pink*, rid' *ridd*, rid'n *ridden*, rid'l *riddle*, rig' *rig*, riz'ŭmz *rissoms*, shiv'z *s. v. shaling*, shift *shift*, sik' *sick*, sin' *sin*, sit'n *sit*, slee'ŭt (*old*)

slip^ə (*mod.*) *slate*, slim^ə *slim*, smidhⁱ, *smithy*, spingk *spink*, sprint *sprint*, skwit^ʊ-r *squitter*, stidhⁱ, *stithy*, strik^l *strickle*, swift *swift*, swil^{kʊ}-r *swilker*, swil^ə *swill*, thahy^zl (*old*) thik^sl (*mod.*) *thizle*, thwit^l *thwittle*, tik^l th) fahy^ʊ-r *tickle the fire*, ting[·]-taang:(g *ting-tang*, tit^ə *tit*, tit^ʊ-r *titter*, tunn[·]-dish: *tun-dish*, twilⁱ, *twilly*, twin^{tʊ}-r *twinters*, twich[·] graes[·]: *twitch-grass*, twit^ʊ-r *twitter*, wis^{kɪ}t *whisket*, wit^ə *whit*, wik^ə *wick*, wikk[·]-flau[·]z *wick-flaws*, wigⁱn (*old*) wigⁱ, (*mod.*) *wiggin*, win^ə *win*, win^ʊ wun^ʊ (*old*) wai^{nt} (*mod.*) *winno wunna wunno*, win^{tʊ}-r *winter*, widhⁱ, *withy*, wiznd *wizened*, yuuw^l-ring:(g *yowl-ring*.)

§ 41. [i^ʰ] medial=(high-front-wide).

[gyiⁿ gyaeⁿ *gin* (*given*), liv^ʊ-r (*old*) liv^ʊ (*mod.*) *liver*, wūt^ə (*old*) wil^{tʊ} (*mod.*) *wut*.]

§ 42. [i₁] short=(high-front-wide-retracted).

According to my appreciation, this sound is used very extensively in unaccented syllables. See the Glossary for numerous examples, especially in final syllables. This sound and that of [ʊ=u^ʰ] occur in the majority of unaccented syllables. Examples of [i₁]: *a* in *beverage*; *ai* in *certain*; *e* in *aligar*, *cambrél*, *chickens*; *i* in *coffin*, -ing=[i₁n]; *o* in *wagon*; *u* in *fortune*; *y* short in *clumsy*, *pity*.

§ 43. N.B. Special notes on *i* unaccented after the primary or secondary accent, as :—

1. In the extensive termination -*ity* in *ability*, &c.¹;
2. In the first and third *i* in the termination -*ibility*, in *indivisibility*, &c.;
3. *i* in *possible*, *visible*, *merrily*, *possibly*, *terribly*, &c.

Any of these words when used in dialectal speech have the unaccented *i*=[ʊ].

In educated Eng. speech : (a) some speakers use [ʊ], (b) others [i₁], and (c) others both forms in different words, but probably not in the same word.

From April 1865 to January 1883, I recorded various points in the pronunciation of about 340 public speakers, viz.:—Ministers of various denominations, including bishops and other dignitaries of the Church of England; noblemen, members of the H. of

¹ Words having this termination occupy twelve pages in Walker's *Rhyming Dictionary*; -*ibility* occurs in fifty-two words=one page.

Commons, professors; also three members of the Royal Family—the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Leopold (Duke of Albany), and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. The points recorded are mainly those in which there are differences in ‘Educated English Pronunciation.’ For the pronun. of *i* unaccented in syllables immediately following the primary and secondary accents, I recorded words from about 183 speakers; and after analysing them I found the following closely approximate result, viz.:—

1. About 4-sevenths used pal. (ɤ)=Gl. [ũ=u’];
2. „ 2- „ „ „ (i,)= „ [i,];
3. „ 1-seventh „ both forms, that is: in certain words [ũ], and in others [i,].

The symbols in my own notation previously to April, 1869, were : (ě) in *děvout*, (ŷ) in *dŷvide*, and (ÿ) in *beauty*; all=pal. (i), Gl. [ěě].

In the key to Palaeotype, Part i. of E. E. P., p. 9, issued Feb. 1869, Mr. E. has ‘*Y y*=Welsh *u*, and final *y*, *pump*, *ewyllys* (*pŷmp*, *ewəlhh’ys*), E[nglish] *houses*, *goodness*, (*həuz’yz*, *gud’nys*).’ From this time I used pal. (*y*)=Gl. [i’] for unaccented short *i*.

In the two Peak of Derbysh. versions of Chap. ii of Solomon’s Song printed by Mr. E. in 1871, in three places (see p. lxxxvi), the Gl. [i] simply was used at Mr. E.’s suggestion.

1875, Sept., Mr. E. used [i] in Glossic.

1876, Dec. 12, he says (see memo. of my interview): ‘Keep (*y*) in unaccented syllables,’=Gloss. [i’].

1878, he says—‘When the weak vowel is “*i, y*” in an open syllable, it is generally [i] as *pity* [pit’i], but may be [i’] as [pit’i’].’—*Sp. Song*, p. 129. Also, *witty*=[wit’i’].—*ib.* p. 132/1.

1885, Aug. 30, he thinks (i₁) is the sound. Interview in Mem. Book LXIV. p. 6.

„ Nov. 15, I adopted the present form: pal. (i,)=gl. [i,].

1889, Mr. E. says—‘TH. uses (i,) when it occurs in open unaccented syllables, considering the tongue to be somewhat retracted . . . not distinguished by me from unstressed open (*i*).’—*Ex. Ph. E. D.*, p. 82*/1.

Mr. Sweet has pal. (i₁)=g. [i₁]=*y* in *pity*, *e* in *roses*, *i* in *-ing*, &c.—*Prim. Phon.* pp. 21, 72, 82, 83.

§ 44. [i,w]=[i,]+[w].

[nùwt' (old) ni,wt (mod.) newt.]

§ 45. [i,w']=[i,]+[w'].

[oa' yoa' (old) yi,w' yuuw' (mod.) Ō or yō.]

§ 46. [o] short = (low-back-wide-round), common st. Eng. short o.

[ŭn god'i]l *an God ill*, on'i, *any*, bod'i, *body*, bol'ŭks *bollocks*, bont *bont*, bodh'ŭm *botham*, bot'l *bottle*, tlok' *clock*, kob'li,nz *coblins*, kok'i,t *cocket*, kod' *cod*, kof'i,n *coffin*, koff' (mod.) *cough*, krozi,l *crozzel*, doff' *doff*, doll' *dol*, duug' (old) dog' (mod.) *dog*, fog' *fog* and *fogge*, gor' (mod.) *garr*, gob' *gob*, gos'tŭr *goster*, ob'li, *hobbly*, od'i, *hoddy*, of'l *hoffle*, oli,n *hollin*, on'd *hond*, op'i,t *hoppet*, opp' ŭ)mi, thŭm' *hoppomi thumb*, ot'i,l *hotil*, in god'i]l *in God ill*, o)st au')st *I st (I shall)*, nol' nau'l (mod.) nuuw' (old) *know (knoll)*, mol' mol'i, *Moll Molly (s.v. Mal)*, mor'i,z-daan'si,n and mod'i,st-daan's (mod. *for*) *morrice-dance*, moss' *moss*, mot'j *motty*, mok's *mox*, nuug'i,n (old), nog'i,n (mod.) *noggin*, on't (mod.) *s.v. nont*, om'ŭst *ōmost*, on- ŭn- *on (=of)*, on'- *on- (=un-)*, or'ts (old) au'ts (mod.) *orts*, oss' *oss*, ot'ŭmi, *ottomy*, ok's'n *oxen*, ok'stŭr *oxter*, paall', moll' *Pal, Moll*, pin'-kod' *pin-cod*, pos' *poss*, pot'ŭ-r *potter*, rop's *rops*, slob'ŭr *slobber*, slok'nd *slocken'd*, sluf slof' *slough*, smóo'dhi,n tloth' *smoothing cloth*, stee'n-pot' *stean-pot*, thros'l *throstle*, tŭm'i, (old) *Tummy*, tom' tom'i, (mod.) *Tom Tommy*, wot' (old) ot' (mod.) *whot*, raang'(g (old) rong'(g (mod.) *wrang.*]

Also [mon'i, *many s.v. any*].

§ 47. [oa'] medial=(mid-back-narrow-round).

[oa'vŭr (old) oa'ŭ-r (mod.) *over.*]

§ 48. [oa•] long=(mid-back-narrow-round).

[ŭn)oa' ānō (*and all=also*), broa'ch *broach*, broa-zli, *broseley*, koa'l koa' (old) *call*, koa'n (old) cōne (*callen*), doa'shŭn *docion*, foa' (old) fau' (mod.) *fall*, goa' (mod.) goo'ŭ (old) *goo-a (go)*, aast' oa' *hastō (hast thou all)*, noa'd *knowed*, noa'n *known (verb. plur. after 'you')*, loa'n (old) lai'n (mod.) *lone*, loa'z *lose*, loa' *low*, noa'dhŭ-r *nōther*, nuuw' noa' *nou*, oa' ao'l (old) au' (mod.) Ō (=all), oa' yoa' yi,w' yuuw' Ō, yō (*ewe*), oa'lau' *O law*, oa'l ao'l (old) au' (mod.) *ole (all)*, oa'vŭr (old) oa'ŭ-r (mod.) *over*, poa'k *poke*, sb. and v., poa'zi, *posie*, poa't (old) pau't (mod.) *pote*, sloa'-wuu':rm *slow-worm*, stroa'ki,n *stroaking*, thoa'l *thole*, throa' *throw*, toa'k *toke (old)*,

and tau'k *tauk* (*mod.*), woa' *wō*, yoa' (*old*) yi,w' yuuw' (*mod.*) *yo*, yoa' *yō*.]

§ 49. [oa₁'] long = (mid-back-narrow-round-lowered).

[oa₁li₂z (*old*) au'li₂z (*mod.*) *always*.]

§ 50. [oa'ũ] = [oa'] + [ũ].

[boo'ũn (*old*) boa'ũn (*mod.*) *bone*, oa'ũ-r *ore* (= *o'er*), yoa'ũr (*emph.*) *yore* (*s. v. yō*).]

§ 51. [oo, oo'] short and medial = (high-back-narrow-round). Used only as the first elements in diphthongs, as in [ooũ, oo'ũ], which see.

§ 52. [ooũ] = [oo] + [ũ].

[tlooũs' *close*, dooũ'r (*mod.*) duu'r (*old*) *dur*, mooũ'-r *moor* (*more*), mooũ'rz *mores*, pooũ'(rli, *poorly*, dooũ-r-snaek' *sneck of a door*, sooũ' *soo-a* (*so*), stooũn *stoo-an*.]

§ 53. [oo'u] = [oo'] + [ũ].

[boo'ũn (*old*) boa'ũn (*mod.*) *bone*, goo'ũ (*old*) goa' (*mod.*) *goo-a* (= *go*).]

§ 54. [óó] = [ùw] = [ùö]. This is an inchoant diphthong, having a slight deviation from the monophthong [oo']. It commences with a lower sound [ù] and closes up to [ö], and is used at Wh. and in many dialects for *oo*: (1) generally, when *oo* is followed by breath-consonants, as in *nook*, *poops*, *wang-tooth* below; and (2) sometimes when *oo* is followed by voiced consonants: (a) by more than one voiced consonant in the same syllable, as in *moods* [móo'dz] below; and (b), sometimes in words of more than one syllable, or in compound words, as in *broody*, *moon-cauf* below.

[bóo'dũ-r *bolder*, bróo'di, *broody*, króo'd'l, kraaw'd'l *crowdle*, óo'zin (*mod.*) *easing*, óo *hoo*, móo'di,waa'(rp *moldwarp*, móo'dz *moods*, móo'n kau'f *moon-cauf*, nóo'k' *nook*, póo'ps *poops*, shóo *shoo*, smóo'dhi₂n *smoothing*, smóo'dhi₂n tloth' *smoothing cloth*, stóop' *stoop*, waang'-tóo:th *wang-tooth*.]

§ 55. [óó' = ùw' = ùoo']. This inchoant diphthong only differs from the last by having the second element of medial length. It is used at Wh. and in other dialects, chiefly for *oo* before voiced consonants in final syllables.

[ũbóo'n' *aboon*, bróo'd *brood*, dóo'n (*old*) dù'n (*mod.*) *doon*, lóo'k *look*, póo' *poo*, róo'-baa'rgi₂n *rue-bargain*, shóo'n *shoon* (*old*) shóo'z *shoes* (*mod.*).]

§ 56. [óó, oo\]; Supplementary Notes.

Represented as an inchoant diphthong for oo in my Chapel-en-le-Frith version of the Song of Solomon, written in 1863, in my own notation. It was expressed (oó) in *cook*, and (öö) in *cool*; and appreciated at the time as approaching uow, uow\ [uoöð, uoöö].

In 1870, when I furnished the Chapel-en-le-Frith version of the second chap. of Solomon's Song to Mr. E., he appreciated the first element of this diphthong as [ui'] = high-mixed-narrow-round, and I as [uo] = high-back-wide-round.

It was written (úu, úu^u) in pal. until after Sept. 1875.

At my interview with Mr. E. Sept. 7th, 1875, he adopted a convention for this diphthong: Pal. (æú) = Gl. [uũoo], and said—'The point is this—the rounding for [oo] = (u) is effected *gradually*, and hence at the beginning there is either no rounding at all, or at most an [au], that is, an imperfect rounding which increases visibly.' The symbol was afterwards written (æ'u), indicating by the accent-mark being placed after (æ), and not *over* it, that the first element was unanalysed, and therefore that it might vary; as in the case of unanalysed [e'i] in Glossic, which represents the various forms of diphthongal *i*. See Mr. E.'s remarks on (æ'u), Ex. Ph. E. D. p. 292; one of which is: 'As (u_o) appears to be a variant of (u), caused by *keeping* the mouth too wide open, so (æ'u) is a variant of (uu) caused by *beginning* it with the mouth too wide open, and gradually but rapidly closing it down to the position for (u).'

I afterwards became gradually aware that the first element was (u_o) or a very close approach to it, and stated this to Mr. E. at an interview Dec. 23rd, 1877. At night, after returning to 27, Thavies Inn, where I was staying, I further examined this in the usual way by inserting the top of a penholder into the mouth, and found to my satisfaction, that the first element was (u_o), that is, the Midland (u_o) slightly advanced; the diphthong consequently being (ú_ou).

No doubt the abnormal rounding in the first element constituted the difficulty in arriving at the correct analysis.

§ 57. [óó·ű] = [óó·] + [ű].

[bróó·űrdz *bruardz*.]

§ 58. [ù]=Midland *u* short. It is an abnormal vowel, having the position of the tongue for [uo], and the position of the lips for [oa] or [ao], but slightly flatter, and the opening slightly more elongated horizontally, than it is for the *pursed* rounding for [oa] or [ao]. It required a great deal of study and many experiments on myself, with Mr. E. and others, before I could analyse this sound to my satisfaction; this was finally accomplished during 1887. Mr. E. seemed never able to hit the sound exactly. See his remarks in Ex. Ph. E. D. p. 291. It was agreed on Sept. 7, 1875, that the Glossic symbol or convention for Lancashire, or Midland short *u*, should be [ù], which has been used to the present time, in lieu of the full analysis [uo_{oa}].

[ùlùngg' ù' *along of*, blùft *bluft*, bùlk *bulk*, bùl'yae'd bùl'ae'd *bullhead*, bùmm'ür *bummer*, bùmp'ür (*old*) bùmp'ü (*mod.*) *bumper*, bùsh'ül *bushel*, bùt'ü-r-bùmp *butter-bump*, chùk'l *chuckle*, chùn'tür *chunter*, tlùn'tü-r *clunter*, tlüz'ümd *clussum'd*, dùb'li,n *doubling*, dùb' *dub*, dùn- *dun* (*do-en*), dùn'üt (*old*) dùn'ü (*mod.*) *dunnot*, ùd'ür (*old*) ael'dü (*mod.*) *elder*, faar' ün'üff *far enough*, füm'üd (*mod.*) *fomard*, früm'üti, *frumety*, fùn't fun't (*found it*), füs'ti, *fusty*, dlùm' *glum*, opp' ü)mi, thùm' *hoppomi thumb*, ùl'üt *howlet*, ùg'n *huggon*, ùll *hull*, jüst *just*, lù..dhi, (*mod.*) *law you*, lùk'yü dheeü' (*mod.*) *look ye (there)*, lùm' *lum*, lùn'di, *lundy*, mùkk' *muck*, mùn'-mù'n *mun*, mùng'(g *mung*, mùn'jür *munger*, mùn'ü *munna*, nùb'lz nùb'z *nubbles nubbs*, nùngk'l *nuncle*, plùsh' *plush*, pùd'l *puddle*, lùn'jüz s. v. *rungeous*, shùt- *shut*, slùdh'ü-r (*mod.*) *slother*, slùf' slof' *slough*, strùnt *strunt*, sùm'üt *summut*, sùp' *sup*, swahy'n ùl' *swine hull*, thrù-wi,k *three-week*, thrùng'g *throng*, thrùm'ild *thrumill'd*, thrùch *thrutch*, thùm'pi,n *thumping*, trùk' *truck*, trùn'd'l-bae':d *trundle-bed*, tül'- *tull*, tùm'i, *Tummy* (*old*) tom' tom'i, (*mod.*) *Tom Tommy*, tunn'-dish: *tun-dish*, tùn'd *tunn'd*, tùp' *tup*, twùn' *twun*, ùv'ü-r *uvver*, win'ü wùn'ü (*old*) wai'nt (*mod.*) *winno wunna wunno*, wùt' (*old*) wil'tü (*mod.*) *wut*, wùt's (*old*) wuut's (*mod.*) *wuts*.]

Also [tlùm'zi, *clumsy*].

§ 59. [ù] Supplementary remarks.

In 1863 (and earlier) to April, 1869, my own notation was used=(ù) in *cup*, *tub*, &c., for *Derb.* &c. It was appreciated as an approach to the subsequent Glossic [uo]; and was used

in the Chapel-en-le-Frith MS. version of the Song of Solomon in 1863, in the Taddington MS. version of the same in 1865, and in recording a little dialectal speech until I had learned Mr. E.'s Glossic and Palaeotype, in 1869. First record in Pal. June 29th, 1869, Mem. Book VII. p. 80.

In 1870 I transcribed into Glossic for Mr. E., chap. ii. of the Song of Solomon, in the two Derbyshire versions just named; which he did me the honour to print: (1) on p. xx. of the Notice prefixed to Pt. iii. of his *E. E. P.*; (2) on the last page (32) of his paper on 'Glossic,' read before the Philological Society, and reprinted from its Transactions for 1870, for private circulation; and (3) on the last page (16) of his Tract on 'Varieties of English Pronunciation,' 1871; being revised and extended Extracts from the Notice to Pt. iii. of *E. E. P.* just mentioned. When I read these versions to him, he appreciated the sound in question as [oa'] = mid-mixed-narrow-round; whereas I took it as [uo] = high-back-wide-round. No doubt the difference of appreciation was caused by the abnormal rounding.

The next examinations or discussions took place on the 7th and 10th Sept., 1875; on the 7th Mr. E. made the following note:—

'bull = Pal. (bo_ul) = bə_ul = Gloss. [buu³l] or [bu³l] = [bùl] a convention for Lancashire (or Midland), short *u*;' that is, the Glossic symbol to be [ù].

Our next discussions occurred Dec. 12th and 13th, 1876. We did not, however, finally decide what was the analysis; and it was agreed that I should make experiments with various persons, after my return home, particularly on the *rounding* of the vowel.

During 1877 (Feb. to Sep.), I did this with more than forty persons, both adults and boys and girls of various ages—some belonging to Manchester, others to Cheshire and Derbyshire; and very fortunately, the result was all but uniform. The rounding was the *second degree*, or that for [oa'] or [ao'], but with slightly *flatter* lips, and the opening a *little* more elongated horizontally. The words used in all the aforesaid experiments on the three degrees of rounding, and that for *Midland short u*, were: *call*, *coal*, *cull*, *cool*; thus avoiding labial consonants both before and after the vowels, as these (consonants) interfere more or less with the free and natural rounding of the adjacent vowels.

1885, Aug. 30, Mr. E. agreed that the Glossic symbol should remain [ù]; which is the present form.

I may just state that the convention in Palaeotype has varied as (u_1 , ù, u_1) from 1873 to Aug. 1886; the present form (u_o), which sufficiently represents the analysis, was adopted in Dec. 1886.

§ 60. [ù'] Midland vowel *u* of medial length; having the same formation as [ù] short.

[kù'm *come*, dóo'n (*old*) dù'n (*mod.*) *doon*, gù'n *goon* (*go-en pl.*), gù'd-ai'l *good-ale*, mùn'- mù'n *mun*, wù'n *wun*¹.]

§ 61. [ùw] = [ù] + [w]; the same as [óo] for Derbyshire.

[nùwt' níwt' (*mod.*) *newt*, skùw-bau'ld *s. v. skew*, od'zwùw'ks (*mod.*) *'odzooks*, an oath.]

§ 62. [ùw'] = [ù] + [w']; the same as [óo'] for Derbyshire.

[suuw'n (*old*) sùw'n (*mod.*) *soun* (*s8n*), swah'yn-krùw' *swine-crew*, tùw' *tew*, teew' *or* tùw' *tue*, veew' (*old*) vùw' (*mod.*) *vew*, *view*.]

§ 63. [ǔ = u'] = (high-back-wide). As [ǔ] is a single type, it is preferable to [u']. This obscure sound is used extensively both in st. Eng. and dialects:

1. In unaccented syllables: as, *a* in *altar*, *custard*; *e* in *grocer*, *water*, *quiet*; *o* in *gallop*, *riot*, *tailor*, *wisdom*; *ou* in *honour*, *humour*; *u* in *sulphur*, *gamut*. For unaccented *i*, see [i].

2. In unemphatic or unstressed monosyllables: as [ǔnd ǔn] = and, [ǔt] = at.

[ǔt *at* (*conj.*), ǔt aaf'tür *at after*, baa'r-güst *bar-guest*, bū *but* (*unemph.*), frǔ *fro* (*from, without stress*), nūr *nor* (*unemph.*), on-ǔn- *on* (= *of*).]

1876, Dec. Mr. E. says—'Keep (e) in unaccented syllables, = Gl. [u'] or [ù].

§ 64. [uu] short = (mid-back-narrow).

[buur' *birr*, blahyn'd-wuur'm *blind-worm*, buun' buu'(rn *bun* (*burn*), buur' *burr*, kuuf' (*old*) *cough*, duug' (*old*) dog' (*mod.*) *dog*, uug'z *hogs*, uur't'l ùp' (*mod.*) *hurkle*, juur' *jur*, nuur' *knur*, muudh'ǔ-r *mother*, nuu *no'* (*not, contracted*), nuug'i,n (*old*) nogi,n (*mod.*) *noggin*, nuur' *nur*, puur'si, *pursey*, sluur' *slur*, suur'i,

¹ N.B. [uow, uow'] is the form of the inchoant diphthong for *oo* in many parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire.

sorry, spuor'j *spurge*, spuorr'i,nz *spurrings*, ? stuurk *stirk*, suor'i, *surry*, wuur' (mod.) *whir*, wuur't *wort*, wùt's (old) wuut's (mod.) *wuts*.]

§ 65. [uu'] medial=(mid-back-narrow).

[buun' buu'(rn *bun* (=burn), duu'r (old) dooŭ'r (mod.) *dur*, uu'rni,n ae'rni,n *earning*, uu'r *hur*, sloa'-wuu':rm *slow-worm*, lob'-wuu':rm *lob-worm*, blahy'nd-wuu':rm *blind-worm*, wao'm wuu'm *whom* (home).]

§ 66. [uuw]=[uu]+[w].

[buuw'dŭ-r *bolder*, kuuw'ks *coaks*, kuuw'rai:k *cowrake*, duuw' dou=do, duuw'ttŭr *doughter*, duuw'i,n *dowin* (doing), ? luuw'p leeŭp *lawp*, nuuw't' *nought*, uuw'd-uuw'd aow'd- aow'd *old*, uuw'lŭ-r *owler*, uuw'd-skraat' *Old Scrat*, s. v. *Scrat*, yuuw'l-ring:(g *yowl-ring*.)]

§ 67. [uuw']=[uu]+[w'].

[kuuw'p *cope*, duuw'l *dewl*, fuuw'd *foud*, nuuw' (old) nol' nau'l (mod.) *know* (knoll), nuuw' nou (n8), uuw'd-uuw'd aow'd-aow'd *old*, puuw' pow (p8), suuw'n (old) sùw'n (mod.) [soun] s8n, suuw'd *sowd*, suuw'l *sowl*, v., tuuw' tou (t8), yoa' (old) yi,w yuuw' (mod.) *yo*, yuuw'l *yowl*.]

§ 68. [w]. Used in Glossic for weak [uo] or [oo], as the second or unstressed element of diphthongs, as, [aaw, aa'w, aaw', uuw, uuw', ùw, ùw', uow, uow'], &c. When the first element is either a *low* or *mid* vowel, the [w] approximates to [uo]; but when the first element is a *high* vowel, the [w] reaches [oo]. Before voiced consonants or in pause the sound is often of medial length = [w']. It is used in like manner in the second element of triphthongs when unstressed.

§ 69. [y]. Used in Glossic for weak [ee] or [i], as the second or unstressed element of diphthongs, as, [ahy, ah'y, ahy'; aey, aey', iy, iy'], &c. When the first element is either a *low* or *mid* vowel, the [y] approaches [i]; but when the first element is a *high* vowel, the [y] reaches [ee, or ee']. Before voiced consonants or in pause the sound is often of medial length = [y']. It is used in like manner in the second element of triphthongs when unstressed.

V. DIALECTAL SPEECH

heard and recorded at WHITTINGTON; reference being made to the pages in my Memorandum Book, No. LXXIV., in which the words and sentences were recorded. When a word was heard two or three times from the same informant, the number 2 or 3 respectively is placed after each word.

1890, April 5th. LXXIV. 4. *Boys at Whittington.*

ski,w'l, 2; naa'; nokt i,m daa'n	school; now; knocked him
i,)t waat'ür; plai', 2; fah'yv, 3;	down in the water; play; five;
waun süm'; yũ dùw-i,n tũ	one sum; you [are] doing too
faas't;	fast.

5.— *Fletcher, Joiner*:—

au)m goo.i,n aaytt';	I'm going out.
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Mr. Joseph Cantrell, see Informants (p. lix):

Thou for 2nd per. sing. used.

wür baadd'; suuw'd; tuuw';	were (for was) bad; sold;
dog'; puuw'; suuw'n; stooñ;	two; dog; pole; soon; stone;
booñ; au kaun' bũ duuw')t; ai'!	bone; I can but do it; Eh!
dhaa lùwks tlaam'd laa'd;	thou looks clamm'd, lad.

7. gyaer aayt ũ)t gyai't;	Get out of the gate (<i>way</i>);
kyaaf'l; kaoy'l; ao'yl; ùn'dũ;	caffe (to hesitate); coal; hole;
aapp'nuuw';	Hundow (a place); Apperknowl (a place).

LXXIV. 9. April 7th, 1890. *Mrs. Jane Berisford*, see Informants (p. lix):

gau's'; fahyn rùk' ũ aap'lz;	gorse; (a) fine ruck (quantity)
kaoyts; ũgeeñ; nahyst, 2 or 3;	of apples; quoits; again; nice;
maa'sh-mael'uz; aoy'l; nee't';	marshmallows; oil; night;
ont; ũboo'n; fraogz;	aunt; above; frogs.

10. tooũ'dz; naowt'; nuuw',	toads; nothing; no, <i>adv. of</i>
3; mọt'; swaat' ũ stooñ'n üt t	<i>negation</i> ; mot = mark at quoits;
dooñ;	swat (throw) a stone at the door.
graet' big' raat'n;	great big rat.

11. it)s ŭ dùstŭr kaom'i,n It's a duster (storm) coming
naa'; raey'ch; taey'ch; ùn'i,ŭn; now; reach; teach; *Surname*
Unwin.

10. *Mr. John Searston*, see Informants (p. lix):

pael'ti,n daay'n naa'; puuk'i,t, pelting down now (rain);
2; rooŭ'd, 2 or 3; bi,luuw'; pocket; road; below; pray-thee
pri)dhi, bi,kwahy'ŭt; Jaak' be quiet; a *Jack* is a noggin of
(nuu^{ao}g'i,n); spirits, &c.

LXXIV. 15. 1890, May 25th, *Mrs. Hannah Moseley*, see Informants (p. lix):

Wit'ntŭn; a'rnŭl; bao'y; Whittington; Arnold; boy;
ao₁li,z, 2; vi,w'; i'l; cheeŭ'p'; always; yew; hill; cheap;
wuom'ŭn ŭz liv'd dhee'ŭr; woman as (=who) lived there;
paan'shŭn; panshion=a wash-mug.

16. ee'ŭd; this'l; sich; baa'm; heard; thistle; such; barm;
t';kyaad'i; miln; mil'nŭ; meeŭ'n; the; *caddy*, hale and active,
leeŭ'vz; daay'n, 2 or 3; leeŭ'vi,n; applied to elderly people; mill;
naoy'z; miller; mean (signify); leaves;
down; leaving, *v.*; noise.

20. May 27th. *Mrs. Jane Berisford* (again):—

obb'i,n fŭt'; hobbin foot (used by shoe-makers).

wai't wahy'l i, kŭmz; wait while (until) he comes.
daelf-shael'vz; delf (i.e. *pot*) shelves, *formerly*.
paey'-swaey'i,n; pey - sweying (a children's
game; when one sweys down
it tips the other up)¹.

daa'k', 2; paa't'; dark; part.
21. dhaa..)z dahy'z'nd thou'st *dizen'd* thyself up rarely,
dhi,saenn' ùp' rae'rli; i. e. with something (in dress)
inappropriate or not tidy.

Many years ago, her mother went to a Methodist service which was held at a house at night, and on her return, her father said to her—

[¹ Here *pey* is for *peise*, old form of *poise*.—W. W. S.]

dhaa)r lah'yk ŭ aowd ŭl'üt	Thou art like a old <i>ullet</i> going
goo..i)n aayt' üt nee'ts;	out at nights;
wuut'kyai'k;	oat-cake, as spoken by her
	mother and brother.
duug' sliëë'pi,n;	dog-sleeping, i.e. pretending
	to be sleeping.

20. *John Searston* (again):—

kuuw'pi,n t)woa' ;	Coping the wall.
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22. *Mrs. Hannah Moseley* (again):—

oa'lüz ; soa' ? soa ₁ ' ; staan' ;	always ; saw ; stand.
ai' dhää grai't gos'au'k' !	Eh ! thou great goshawk.
draench ;	drench, i.e. to make <i>grips</i> or
	trenches in a garden.
faow'ti, ;	fouty, i.e. fusty.

VI. THE BRAMPTON VERSION OF MR. ELLIS'S COMPARATIVE SPECIMEN, 'Why John has no Doubts.'

See his *Existing Phonology of English Dialects*, pp. 7*, and 427-37. Old Brampton is 3 miles W., and New Brampton 1½ mile S.W. of Chesterfield.

The original version was written in palaeotype by Thos. Hallam in Oct. and Nov. 1873, from the dictation of MRS. BENNETT, born about 1825, and her husband, born in 1823; both natives of New Brampton, who resided there and spoke the dialect till 1848, visiting the place frequently afterwards. They had resided in Everton Road, Manchester, over 20 years. The Version was subsequently corrected where necessary from inquiries made by TH. at New Brampton, Dec. 26th, 1873.

N.B. The dialect at Brampton is virtually the same as at Whittington.

(*Title*) Why John has no Woy Jon')z noa daai'ts.
doubts.

1. Well, neighbour, you and Wae'l Tom'üz¹, yoa'² ŭn) i'm

¹ The contracted or familiar Christian name is generally used, as, *Tom, Tommy*.

² Or, [dhée]. Between people of the same age (or nearly so) and familiar, the forms *thou, thy, thine, thee*, are used for the 2nd pers. sing., instead of the plural forms *you, your, yours, you*.

he may both laugh at this news of mine. Who cares? That is neither here nor there.

2. Few men die because they are laughed at, we know, don't we? What should make them? It is not very likely, is it?

3. Howsoever these are the facts of the case, so just hold your noise, friend, and be quiet till I have done. Hearken!

4. *I* am certain I heard them say—some of those folks who went through the whole thing from the first themselves,—that did I, safe enough,—

5. that the youngest son himself, a great boy of nine, knew his father's voice at once, though it *was* so queer and squeaking, and I would trust *him* to speak the truth any day, aye, I *would*.

6. And the old woman herself will tell any of you that laugh now, and tell you straight off, too, without much bother, if you will only ask her, oh! won't she?—

7. leastways she told it *me* when I asked her, two or three times over, did she, and *she* ought not to be wrong on such

mũ) booũ·dh laaf' ũd) dhiz ni,w'z¹ ũ) moy'n. ooũ kyae'rz? Dhaat's noa·dhũr eeũr nũr) dheeũr.

Thũr iz·)nũ mon'i, ũz)dée'n kau'z dhũr laaft aa't, wi,) noa'n, dù·)nũ)wi,? Wot shũd maak·) ũm? It iz·)nũ vaer'i, loy·kli, iz·)i,t?

Ŭt on'i, rait, it aap'nt ũ) dhis·)n, sũ) just uuwd yũr² naey'z³, mũn⁴, ũn bi, kwoy'ũt ti,l au)v dù'n, aa'rk) yũ⁵.

Au·)m saa'rti,n au) eeũrd ũm sai·—sũm ũ)t' foa'k' ũz waen't thróo t' wũ'l kũnsaa'rn frũm t'fuus't dhũrsaen'z,—dhaat au di'd, saif ũnũf',—

ũz t yũngg'i,st laa'd i,ssaenn', ũ graet' ũn noy'n eeũr uuw'd, noa'd i,s fai'dhũrz voy's' ũs sóon ũz ée eeũrd i,t, iv i,t wau'r sũ kweeũr ũn skweeũ'k'i,n, ũn au)d trũst i'm tũ tael t' tróoth, on'i, dai, dhaat au) wũ'd.

Ŭn t' uuw'd wũm'ũn ũrsaenn' ũl tael on'i, on) yũ ũz laaff'n naa', ũn tael yũ straey't aay't tóo, wi,dhaay't⁶ mũch bodh'ũr, iv yoa)n nob'ũt aaks ũr, oa'! wi) nũt ũ?

Ŭt on'i, rait óo tuuw'd i,t mée waen au aak'st ũr, 'tóo' ũr thrée⁷ toy'mz oaũr, ũn óo shũd)nũ bi, rongg ũbaay't sich

¹ Or, [nũw'z].

² Or, [dhi,-].

³ Or, [naoy'z].

⁴ Or, [laa'd].

⁵ Or, [dhi,].

⁶ Or, [baay't].

⁷ Or, [tóo·thri,].

a point as this, what do you think?

8. Well as I was saying, *she* would tell you, how, where and when she found the drunken beast that she calls her husband.

9. She swore she saw him with her own eyes, lying stretched at full length, on the ground, in his good Sunday coat, close by the door of the house, down at the corner of yon lane.

10. He was whining away, says she, for all the world like a sick child, or a little girl in a fret.

11. And that happened, as she and her daughter-in-law came through the back yard from hanging out the wet clothes to dry on a washing day,

12. while the kettle was boiling for tea, one fine bright summer afternoon, only a week ago come next Thursday.

13. And, do you know?, I never learned any more than this of that business up to to-day, as sure as my name is John Shepherd, and I don't want to either, there now!

14. And so I am going home to sup. Good night, and don't be so quick to crow over a body again, when he talks of this that or t'other.

ű thingg űz dhis', wod dűn) yű thingk?

Wae'l űz au wűr sai'i,n, óo)d tael yű, booűdh aa', űn weeűr űn waen' óo fűn' t' drűngk'n div'l¹ űz óo koa'z űr űz'bűnd.

Óo swoaűr óo sée'd i,m wée űr oa'n oy'z ligg'i,n oa' i,z laength on t' graaynd, wée i,z baest Sűn'dű² kooűt on', űgyae'n t' aays' doaűr, daay'n űt t' kor'nűr ű yond lai'n.

ÉE wűr maak'i,n ű naey'z fűr oa't' wuul'd loyk ű baad'li, choyld, űr ű lit'l laas' kroy'i,n.

Űn dhaat aap'nt, űz uu'r űn űr duutt'űr-i,-lau': kuum'd thróo t' baak' yaa'rd frűm aangg'i,n t' waet tlooűz aayt tű droy' on') t' waesh'i,n dai',

woyl t' kyaet'l wűr boy'li,n fűr tee', won broyt³ aaf:tűrnóo'n i, sűm'űr, oa'nli, ű wéeek sin' kuu'm naeks Thuur'zdi,

Űn, dűn yű noa'?, au niv'űr eeűrd nű mooűr ű dhaat kűn-saa'rn tű dhiz dai', űsh shóoűr űz moy nai'm)z Jaak' Shaep'űrd, űn au doa'nt waant noa'dhűr, dhaeűr naa'!

Űn naa' au)m gőő'i,n wuu'm tű mi, sűp'űr. Gűd néet', űn doant bée sű shaa'rp tű kroa' oaűr wo'n⁴ űgyae'n waen⁵ ée tau'ks⁵ ű dhis' űr dhaa't űr t' tűdh'űr.

¹ Or, [pig'].

² Query [Sűn'di,]?

³ Or, [bréet'].

⁴ Or, [aen'i,bo:di,]; or, [ű chaap'].

⁵ Or, [dhi, tau'k'n = *they talken*].

15. It is a weak fool that prates without reason. And that is my last word. Good b'ye.

VII. VARIETIES IN THE PRONUNCIATION OF *ou* IN *house, out,*
&c.; AND OF *ow* IN *down, town, &c.*

Changes in pronunciation take place gradually in various classes of words in every century, both in standard English and dialects.

In st. Eng. very considerable changes have taken place during the last two centuries: see Mr. E.'s copious 'Pronouncing Vocabulary for the 17th Century,' in his E. E. P., pp. 1001-1018.

As an example of change in the dialectal phonology of the western portion of the hundred of Scarsdale, Derbyshire, which includes Whittington, I will take the classes of words: (1) having the diphthong *ou*, as, *house*, *pound*, &c.; and (2) having the diphthong *ow*, as, *down*, *town*, &c.; derived from Anglo-Saxon words containing the vowels (ú) long or accented, and (u) short, viz.: *hús*, *pund*, *dún*, *tún*, &c. There are also words from other sources which have now diphthongs levelled up with these both in spelling and pronunciation, as, *crown* from Fr. *couronne*, &c.

The *normal* form of the old pronunciation was [aay], giving the varieties in quantity of [aay, aa'y, aay'], as, *house*=[aays', aa'ys'], *down*=[daa'yn, daay'n].

Where the pronunciation has *changed*, the forms substituted are generally the *three* following, [aaw, aa, a'], giving the varieties in quantity of [aaw, aa'w, aaw'; aa, aa', aa'; a'', a'']; as, *house*=aaw's', aa's', a's's'], and *down*=[daa'wn, daaw'n, daa'n].

The normal or old varieties are *generally* used by elderly people, and *sometimes* by the middle-aged and young; the new forms are *generally* used by the young, and to somewhat less extent by the middle-aged.

N.B. It is somewhat singular that Dr. Pegge makes no reference to the above varieties in pronunciation.

WORD - LIST.

List of words containing the diphthong *ou* or *ow*, the dialectal pronunciation of which was recorded by T. Hallam in the western portion of the hund. of Scarsdale from 1873 to 1890.

ou about	A.S. ábútan
doubt	Fr. doute
ground	A.S. grund
house	„ hús
houses	„ hús
mouse	„ mús
mouth	„ múð
our	„ úre
out	„ út
pound	„ pund
proud	„ prút
round	Fr. rond
shout	Unknown
shout-en (<i>pl.</i>)	„
shouted	„
shouting	„
shroud	A.S. scrúd
sound	„ sund, gesund
without	„ wiðútan
ow bowler (at cricket) ¹	Fr. joueur de boule
brown	A.S. brún
cows	„ cý (<i>sing.</i> cú)
crowd	„ crúdan
crown	Fr. couronne
down	A.S. dún
how	„ hú
now	„ nú
scowl	Dan. skule
town	A.S. tún

DIALECTAL WORDS.

boun, bown, *ready, going*; Icel. búinn, *pp. prepared*.
 bout = *without*; A.S. bútan, beútan.
 drownd = *drown*; A.S. druncnian, *to drown, to be drowned*.
 drownded = *drowned*; A.S. gedruncnod.
 coure, *to crouch*; Icel. kúra, *to doze, lie quiet*.
 crowdle, *to crouch*.
 foul, *impure, diseased*; A.S. fúl, *impure, unclean*.
 fow, *ugly*; A.S. as preceding.
 stouk, stowk, *handle*; cf. A.S. stela, *stalk, stail, handle*.

[¹ It is remarkable that Mr. Hallam includes the word *bowler* in this list. It would appear that he refers to a pronunciation occasionally heard, viz. that which makes it rime with *howler*. In every other example the sound considered is that of *ou* in *house*.—W. W. S.]

Analysis of the various pronunciations of the diphthongs in the foregoing words at the following places in West Scarsdale, commencing with Dore at the northern extremity, and proceeding southward to South Wingfield at the other extremity. The numbers opposite each place indicate the number of times that the sounds at the head of each column were heard collectively.

	aay aa'y or aay'	aaw aa'w or aaw'	aa aa' or aa'	a' ' or a' .	Sundries.	Totals.
Dore	11	7	1			19
Totley	1					1
Dronfield Woodhouse	3					3
Dronfield	4	9				13
Holmesfield	4		2			6
Unston	3					3
Whittington	17	6	12		I = [óo]	36
Chesterfield	12		10	8		30
Old Brampton	11	2	1			14
New Brampton	25		12		I = [a' 'aa' ']	38
Walton	4	5	4			13
Ashover	13	2	4	11		30
South Normanton	6		1			7
Alfreton		6	4	1		11
South Wingfield			2	2	I = [aa' 'a' ']	5
Grand Totals	114	37	53	22	3	229

C. ABBREVIATIONS.

LINGUISTIC.

<i>a., adj.</i>	= adjective.	<i>Lat.</i>	= Latin.
<i>acc.</i>	= accusative.	<i>masc.</i>	= masculine.
<i>adv.</i>	= adverb.	<i>M. E.</i>	= Middle English.
<i>art.</i>	= article.	<i>mod.</i>	= modern.
<i>Cf., cf.</i>	= confer, compare.	<i>neut.</i>	= neuter.
<i>conj.</i>	= conjunction.	<i>nom.</i>	= nominative.
<i>cons.</i>	= consonant.	<i>Obs., obs.</i>	= obsolete.
<i>Da.</i>	= Danish.	<i>occas.</i>	= occasional, -ly.
<i>dat.</i>	= dative.	<i>O. E.</i>	= Old English (Anglo-Saxon).
<i>def.</i>	= definite.	<i>pal.</i>	= palaeotype.
<i>dial, dial.</i>	= dialect, -al.	<i>pa. pple.</i>	= passive or past participle.
<i>Dict.</i>	= Dictionary.	<i>pa. t.</i>	= past tense.
<i>diph.</i>	= diphthong.	<i>par.</i>	= paragraph.
<i>Eng.</i>	= English.	<i>pers.</i>	= person.
<i>esp.</i>	= especially.	<i>pf.</i>	= perfect.
<i>etym.</i>	= etymology.	<i>phon.</i>	= phonetic, -ally.
<i>ex., exs.</i>	= example, examples.	<i>pl.</i>	= plural.
<i>exc.</i>	= except.	<i>ppl. a.</i>	= participial adjective.
<i>fem.</i>	= feminine.	<i>pple.</i>	= participle.
<i>Fr.</i>	= French.	<i>prep.</i>	= preposition.
<i>freq.</i>	= frequently.	<i>pres.</i>	= present.
<i>Gent. Mag.</i>	= Gentleman's Magazine.	<i>prob.</i>	= probably.
<i>Ger.</i>	= German.	<i>pron.</i>	= pronoun.
<i>gen.</i>	= genitive.	<i>pron., pronun.</i>	= pronunciation.
<i>gen.</i>	= general, -ly.	<i>prov.</i>	= provincial.
<i>gl., gloss.</i>	= glossic.	<i>pr. pple.</i>	= present participle.
<i>Gr.</i>	= Greek.	<i>pr. t.</i>	= present tense.
<i>imp.</i>	= imperative.	<i>q. v.</i>	= <i>quod vide</i> , which see.
<i>impers.</i>	= impersonal.	<i>refl.</i>	= reflexive.
<i>impf.</i>	= imperfect.	<i>repr.</i>	= representative, re-presenting.
<i>ind.</i>	= indicative.	<i>sb.</i>	= substantive.
<i>indef.</i>	= indefinite.	<i>Sc.</i>	= Scotch.
<i>inf.</i>	= infinitive.		
<i>int.</i>	= interjection.		

xcviii INTRODUCTION BY THOMAS HALLAM.

sc.	= <i>scilicet</i> , understand or supply.	triph.	= triphthong.
sing.	= singular.	vb.	= verb.
st. Eng.	= standard English.	vbl. sb.	= verbal substantive.
subj.	= subjunctive.	v. i.	= verb intransitive.
		v. t.	= verb transitive.

LOCAL.

ch.	= chapelry.	E.	= East.
co.	= county.	N.	= North.
ham.	= hamlet.	N.E.	= North East.
hund.	= hundred.	N.W.	= North West.
lib.	= liberty or extra parochial.	S.	= South.
par.	= parish.	S.E.	= South East.
tp.	= township.	S.W.	= South West.
wap.	= wapentake.	W.	= West.
		Wh.	= Whittington.

INFORMANTS AT WHITTINGTON.

B.	= Mrs. Jane Berisford.	M.	= Mrs. Hannah Moseley.
C.	= Mr. Joseph Cantrell.	S.	= Mr. John Searson.

PHONETICIANS AND THEIR WORKS.

ELLIS, or Mr. E.=MR. ALEX. JOHN ELLIS, B.A. 1837, F.R.S., F.S.A., &c.; Litt.D. (Cant.) June, 1890; died Oct. 28, 1890, aged 76 years.

E. E. P.=his '*Early English Pronunciation*,' 1867-75: Pt. I. pp. viii-416; Pt. II. pp. iv, 417-632; Pt. III. pp. xx, 633-996; Pt. IV. pp. xx, 997-1432.

Ex. Ph. E. D.=his '*Existing Phonology of English Dialects*,' 1868-89, pp. xx, 1*-88*, 1-835, forming Pt. V. of E. E. P., but 'erected' into an independent treatise, under its own separate title. See pp. xviii, xix, and 2*.

Pron. Sing.= '*Pronunciation for Singers*,' 1887, pp. xiv-246.

Sp. Song.= '*Speech in Song*,' 1878, pp. 138.

BONAPARTE=H. I. H. PRINCE LOUIS-LUCIEN BONAPARTE, author of many works on Languages and Dialects. His extensive lists of vowels and consonants are inserted in ELLIS's E. E. P. viz.:—vowels in 45 European languages, pp. 1298-1307; and of 310 consonants, pp. 1352-57.

BELL=MR. ALEX. MELVILLE BELL, F.E.I.S., F.R.S.S.A., &c.

Vis. Sp.=his '*Visible Speech*,' 1867, pp. 126, and Plates I-XIII.

SWEET=MR. HENRY SWEET, now M.A., Ph.D., and LL.D.

Handb. Phon.=his '*Handbook of Phonetics*,' 1877, pp. xx-216.

Prim. Phon. = ,, '*Primer of Phonetics*,' 1890, pp. xi-113.

TH.=Thomas Hallam.

INDEX OF VOWEL-SOUNDS IN SECTION IV.

(ADDED BY PROFESSOR SKEAT.)

As already noted at the bottom of p. lxx, the words quoted (in italics) in pp. lxxii-lxxxviii are taken (with a few trivial exceptions) from the First Series of Derbicisms, printed at pp. 1-86. For example, the pronunciation [spuurʲ], in the first line on p. lxxxviii, is given under the word 'Spurge' in the Collection, at p. 66.

If, conversely, we require to find further examples of the vowel-sound [uu] which occurs in 'Spurge,' we have only to look for the sub-section (in this case § 64) headed by the symbol [uu]. This is easily done, as the symbols are arranged in alphabetical order. The number of the sub-section is easily ascertained by inspection, or may be obtained from the following Index.

3. [aa]. 4. [aaʲ]. 5. [aaʳ]. 6. [aaw]. 7. [aawʲ]. 8. [aawʳ].
 9. [aay]. 10. [aayʲ]. 11. [ae]. 12. [aeʲ, aeʳ]. 13. [aeʳ]. 14. [aey].
 15. [aeyʲ]. 16. [ah]. 17. [ahy]. 18. [ahyʲ]. 19. [ahyʳ].
 20. [aiʲ]. 21. [aiʳ]. 22. [aiʳʳ]. 23. [aoʲ]. 24. [aoʳ]. 25. [aowʲ].
 26. [aowʳ]. 27. [aoy]. 28. [auʲ]. 29. [auʳ]. 30. [auʳy]. 31. [ee].
 32. [eeʲ]. 33. [eeʳ]. 34. [eeʳʳ]. 35. [eeʳʳ]. 36. [eewʲ]. 37. [ée].
 38. [éeʲ]. 39. [ée, éeʲ]; supplementary. 40. [i]. 41. [iʲ]. 42. [iʳ].
 43. Notes on *i* unaccented. 44. [i,w]. 45. [i,wʲ]. 46. [o]. 47. [oaʲ].
 48. [oaʳ]. 49. [oaʳʳ]. 50. [oaʳʳ]. 51. [oo, ooʲ]. 52. [ooʳ].
 53. [ooʳu]. 54. [óo]. 55. [óoʲ]. 56. [óo, óoʲ]; supplementary.
 57. [óoʳ]. 58. [ù]. 59. [ù]; supplementary. 60. [ùʲ]. 61. [ùw].
 62. [ùwʲ]. 63. [ũ=uʲ]. 64. [uu]. 65. [uuʲ]. 66. [uuw].
 67. [uuwʲ]. 68. [w]. 69. [y].

For the meaning of the various diacritical marks, see Sect. II. (on Signs) at p. lx.

For a description of the consonantal sounds, see p. lxii.

DERBICISMS:

By SAMUEL PEGGE, A.M.,

Rector of Whittington.



[Forms marked with a dagger (†) are now obsolete.]

A.

†**A**, prefixed between the Christian and surname; James *a* Warrington, James Warrington. This arose from the surnames being mostly taken from the places of abode; so *a* is *of* or *at*. Obsolete, 1890. F., C.

Aboon [ǔbóo`n], *prep.* above; contraction of *aboven*, which see in T. Warton, p. 45. {The reference is to ‘By God that is *abouen* ous,’ a line in a poem quoted in Warton’s *Hist. of E. Poetry*, i. 43; ed. 1840.}

Addle [aad`l], *v.* to earn; see Ray.

Again [ǔgyae`n], *adv.* ‘He snored *again*’; wherein it is used very idiomatically, meaning downright, perfectly; and this I take to be the sense in the title of Wm. Smith’s [*rather*, T. Kyd’s] play, ‘Hieronimo is mad *again*.’

Agate [ǔgyai`t, *adv.* at a job of work now]. To set a thing *agate*, to set it a-going. See Ray.

Air [ae`r], *v.*; to *air* is to warm [or, take out the damp from clothes, &c. after ironing, by placing them near the fire].

Aligar [aal'i,-gŭr], sour ale to serve the purpose of vinegar.

Along of [ŭlŭngg' ŭ], *prep.* 'It's all *along of* you,' i.e. 'it's all owing to you.'

Always, pronounced ōlis [old oa,li,z, mod. au,li,z]. So *all* is *oll*; *Antiq. Repert.* p. 12. Partially in use, 1890. M.

†**An**, *conj.* if; 'ant like yo,' if it please you; *an god ill*, if God will. In Scotch perpetually, and often in Beaumont and Fletcher. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Anan**, i.e. anon. It is the answer given when anybody calls, or when you don't understand what a person says; in the first case it means immediately, *εὐθύς*, as *Matt. xiii. 20*; in the second it denotes interrogation, and is as much as to say — 'Sir, or Madam, what do you say?' Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

†**Angle-rod**, a fishing-rod. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**An God ill** [ŭn God'i,l], if God will. *An* is *if*; see **An**. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

Ānō [old ŭnoa', mod. ŭnau'], *adv.* also; lit. and all. Partially used, 1890. C.

Any, *adj.* is pronounced *ony* [on'i]. So many, *mony* [mon'i].

†**Arch**, *adj.* subtle, cunning; a mere abuse of the word; for an *arch*-rogue signifying an accomplished rogue, so they have brought *arch* to mean unlucky, full of tricks. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

Arion [aari,ŭn], *sb.* a spider. See *arain* in Ray. [C. observed that the word was common when he was a boy; not heard so much of late years.]

Ass [aas'], *sb.* ashes; coal ashes. In Cheshire *ess*; see *Esse* in Ray.

At [ŭt], *conj.* that. 'He said *at* he wou'd,' and so 'at how

he wou'd'; see **How**. See Gloss. to Wiclif. 'He said *at* how he went,' i.e. that he went; and *tat*, as 'Who's *tat*?' just as the Fr. speak the *th*.

At after [ūt aaftūr], *adv.* afterwards; *postea*. Laud against Fisher, p. 12; ed. 1686.

†**Awnder**, *sb.* the afternoon. See Ray; and *undren* in Gloss. to Wiclif's N. T. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

Ax [aak's], *v.* to ask; but this was used, I think, all the kingdom over; for so the old Parish Book of Wye in Kent, A. 1515, 1516, &c.; from A. S. *axian*, interrogare. Thus of A. S. *axan*, cinders, we have now *ashes*; and some for *lax*, a looseness, will say *lask*.

B.

Bade [bai'd], *v.* pron. of *bathe*.

†**Badger** [baaj'ūr], *sb.* a small corn-dealer; see Ray. He is called also a *swailer*, I suppose from melting or *swealing* the oats; for the *badger* or *swailer* is one that sells oatmeal. Obsolete, 1890. C., M. (*Swailer* in the Peak.)

Badly [baad'li], *adv.* ill, sickly [now 'poorly' often used].

Bang [baang(g)], *v.* Hence, a *banger* [baang'gūr], a great one: a *banging* lass, a great one; and in this sense it is used in *Somersetshire*; see Gent. Mag. xvi. p. 405.

Bar [baar'], or *Bargh*, a horseway up a steep hill; Yorkshire; Ray. 'Tis Derbyshire too, especially in the Peak, where you have Rowsley *Bar*, Beely *Bar*, [Baslow *Bar*], &c. These kind of ways on the Downs in Sussex they call *Borstals*. See *Bostal* in Ray; E. D. S. Gl. B. 16. [In use at the places named.] *Bar* is a road up a hill in other Countries as well as Sussex; so Ray, 'A *Bargh*, a horseway up a steep hill, Yorkshire': this answers exactly to the sense, and he writes it here *Bargh*, with a *g*. In the Peak of Derby-

shire all those steep and precipitous roads which run down from the cliffs to the valleys, where the villages are generally plac'd, they call Bars, whence Bakewell Bar, Beely Bar, Baslow Bar, Rowsley Bar, &c. In Derbyshire, when they say, 'I went up the Bar, or down it,' 'tis the same as saying 'I went up or down the hill,' and indeed there is no other way of ascending these kind of hills but by the way or road. Fallingbostel, a village in Hanover, Mead's Pref. to Book on the Plague, p. xxx. Bawcross at Bakewell is a corruption for Bar-cross, crosses being usually set upon these hills, especially if the bounds of a Parish happen to fall there.

Bar-guest [baa'r-güst], or rather *Bar-ghost*; at Sheffield in Yorkshire they call it *Pad-foot*. The description of it is, that it has great saucer eyes, and is like a great dog or bear; and whoever meets it must give it the wall, or it will fall upon him.

†**Barlibreak**, {or *barley-break*. A game, described in Nares, &c.} Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

Barm [baa'rm], *sb.* yeast. See Ray, s. v. *God's-good*.

†**Barrow** [baar'ŭ], *sb.* a gelt pig: in *Somersetshire*, 'barra or barrow'; Gent. Mag. xvi. 405. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

Basketle [baas'ki,t'l], *sb.* pron. of a *basketful*.

Bass [baas'], *sb.* a straw thing to kneel on at church. No doubt Fr. *bas*. Whittington Churchwardens' Accts. 1731. {Not French; but from Eng. *bast*. See New E. Dict.}

Bate [bai't], *v.* to cause to bate; [to abate a price]; spoken by the buyer. [**Abate** is also now used.]

Bawk [bau'k'], or **Balk**, *sb.* the summer-beam, &c. See Ray. A *balk* is also a longish field; I have two, called Margaret *Balks*, at Osmaston.

†**Bawson** [bau's'n], *sb.* a badger or gray. Old Plays, v. p. 95; Littleton's Dict. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

Beam [bee'm], *v.*; to *beam* a tub, to cure the running or leaking, by putting water into it, and letting it stand to swell the wood. [Now also applied to a barrel.]

Bears-ear [bai'zi'ŭr], *sb.* the Auricula.

†**Beaver** [bee'vŭr], *sb.* a drinking; something to eat at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, which children usually have. Cf. F. *boire*. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

†**Beck** [baek'], *sb.* a little stream. See Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

Beesom [bée'zŭm], *sb.* a broom [made of heath, birch twigs, &c.] See Littleton's Dict. who writes *Beasom*, *Besom*, and *Beesom*, rendering them *scopa*. Whittington Ch.-ward. Accts. 1744.

Beestings [bée'sti,nz], *sb.* 'Beestings or Brestings, the first milk of the cow after she has calv'd: *Colostrā, -orum*.' Littleton's Lat. Dict. See *Bis-milk* in Kenticisms; and Cotgrave, s. v. *beton*.

Be gy [bi, gahy', and bahy gahy'], *sb.* a coarse [tame] oath, meaning *by Guy*, the famous Earl of Warwick. [Ex.—By Guy, he wor sharp,' bahy gahy', ée wau'r shaa'rp.] {The reference to *Sir Guy* may be doubted.}

Belemmy [bi,laem'i], **Beleeme** [bi,lée'mi], *interj.* i. e. believe me! [**Beleddy**, bi,laed'i, is now used.] In modified use, 1890. C., M.

†**Belive** [bi,lahy'v], *adv.* anon, by-and-by; see Ray: 'tis common to use it for a put-off, when they never design to do a thing at all. It also means in the evening. {The last statement may be doubted, as it may have been copied from Ray, who misunderstood the term.} Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

Bellund [bael'ŭnd], {the gripes in cattle}. [Obsolete at Whittington, 1890, but used at Ashover Peak Forest, and

other mining districts of the county, as the disease in cattle caused by dusty lead ore; they are said to be *bell-unded*, *bael-ündüd*.]

†**Beverage** [*baev-ŭri,j*]; 'to pay beverage,' to give something to purchase liquor with. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

†**Biggin** [*big-i,n* or *bigg-i,n*], *sb.* an afternoon's drinking. See Ray, s. v. *Biggening*; but qu. how this answers to the former? In Lancashire they call it a *bagging*; in Derbyshire, a *drinking* [and in North Peak a *bagging*, *baagg-i,n*]. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

Bilberries [*bil-bŭri,z*], *sb. pl.*; in *Kent* they call them Whirtleberries. 'A windberry, a bill-berry, or whortleberry'; Ray. [In the High Peak of Derbyshire, *Wimberry*, sing. and pl.]

Birr [*buur`*]. In leaping, they call the run before the jump, a *birr*. And 'to take a *birr*' is to take such a run. See *Beer* or *Birre* in Ray. [In the Peak, *Berr* = *baer`* is used.]

†**Black-stones**, of a mill; which in Plot, Hist. Staffordsh. p. 170, are called *Blew-stones*. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

†**Bleit**. See Ray. 'He looks very *bleit*,' or *blite*; shamefac'd. [N.B.—Ray has *Bleit*, *Blate*.] Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

Blind-worm [*blahyn-d-wuur:m*], *sb.*; in *Kent* they call it the *Slorry*; in Latin 'tis *caecilia*, from *caecus*, to which the name *blind-worm* well answers, and this is what Shakespeare means, 'The gilded newt, and eyeless venom'd worm,' *Timon of Athens*, iv. 3; but one would wonder how they could think and call this creature blind. [**Lob-worm** also is now used.]

Bluft [*bluft*], *v.* to blindfold a person [or horse]. See Ray, s. v. *Bluffe*.

Body [bod'i], for person ; as a 'bad soort on a *body*,' a bad sort of a person. We have it in the same sense in our *somebody* and *nobody*. [Ex.—'I like him—he's a decent body.']

†**Boizon'd**, blinded; see *Bizened* in Ray. 'A. S. *bisen*, caecus'; Benson. This is the true etymon. Obsolete, 1890. C., M. {O. North. *bīsen*, Matt. ix. 27.}

Bolder [bóo'dŭ-r, buuw'-dŭ-r], *sb.* a kind of stone ; *boulder-stone*, Plot, Hist. Staffordsh. p. 401.

Bollocks [bol'ŭks], *sb. pl.* the Testicles, or perhaps the Scrotum with the Testicles ; an everlasting tongue, they will say, is made of the Devil's bollocks. [J. C. says, Feb. 8, 1894, it is a many years since he heard *Bollocks* or *Ballocks*, and it was only used by the most illiterate persons even then. Formerly in use—now slightly.]

†**Book** [book], *sb.* bigness, bulk ; as 'a good one for th' *book* on't.' [In the Peak, *bookth*, bóokth.] Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

Bone, pronounced boo-an [boo'ŭn]. [*Mod. pr.* boa'ŭn. C., M.] In modified use, 1890.

†**Bont** [bont], pron. for a *band* [now pronounced *baand*].

†**Boose**, *sb.* an ox-stall or cow-stall. See Ray. [**Cow-stall** or **standing**, kyaaw stau'l or staan'dĭn, now used.] Obsolete, 1890. Mrs. C.

†**Bothum** [bodh'ŭm] *sb.* [*pron. of*] bottom. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

Bottle [bot'l] of **hay**, a small bundle of it. [Now also used of *straw*.]

†**Bouk**, *sb.* a kind of wooden vessel, hence *pen-bouk*, (and, if I mistake not, a merry-bowk ; v. Ray, s. v. *merry-bauks*) ; 'a Penbauk : a beggar's can' ; Ray. But it denotes more particularly a thing like a churn with a lid or cover. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

Boun [*old* baay'n, *mod.* baa'n], 'Where are you *boun*?' where are you going? {Also mispronounced} *bound*, about, {ready}; 'what are you *bound* to do?' i. e. about to do? [Now in use as **boun**; old pron. baay'n, as, 'I'm "boun" t' do it,' O)m baay'n t') dóo i, t; modern pron. baa'n, as, 'I'm "boun" to go,' O)m baa'n tũ goa: The old pron. still used to some extent.] In use, 1890, as *boun*. C., M.; C. [baa'n], M. [baayn].

Bout [*old* baay't-, baay't, *mod.* baa't], without; see Ray.

Brackin [braak'i,n], brakes, or fern; see Ray.

†**Bragget**, a sort of compound drink; see Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

†**Braid** [brai'd], *v.*; 'to *braid* of a person,' to be like them in temper and disposition. Hanmer's Gloss. See *Breid* in Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

Brandrith [*mod.* braan'dri], *sb.* 'A *Brandrith*; a Trevet, or other iron to set any vessel on over the fire, from the Saxon *brandrida*, a brand-iron; Ray. They mean also by it the Coin-stones on which stacks of corn are set without-doors. {Rather, from O. Norse *brandreið*.}

Brat [braat], *sb.* a child; as, a soldier's *brat*, a parcel of *brats*; a word, I think, of contempt.

Brawn [brau'n], *sb.* a boar.

Break, pronounced brêik [braey'k].

Bream [bree'm], *adj.* bleak, exposed to winds.

Brig [brigg], *sb.* a bridge.

Brim [brimm]; see Ray. And a sow is said to be *brimming*, when she wants the boar.

Brindey, Browney. Names of cows from their colour. So *Cherry*; *Breindey* for *brindey*; *Ruggell*. 'Tis very common to name 'em from the place they come from, or are bought at. [Brindled or Brinded, red brown,

dark red, black and white; a hardy breed.] Brindled, C.; brinded, M. In use, 1890.

Broach [broa'ch], *sb.* a spindle; that which runs through the spole {spool}. See Ray: hence to *broach* a barrel of ale; which is then said to be *a-broach*. 'Broach, a spit, spindle'; Gent. Mag. xvi. p. 405; in Somersetshire. [In use as Broached ale.]

Broody [bróo'di], *adj.* said of a hen when she is inclined to sit. *Chuckish*, they say in Kent.

Broseley [broa'zli], *a, sb.* a pipe; Broseley in Shropshire being famous for 'em.

†**Bruards** [bróo'ürdz], *sb.* brim of a hat. See Ray, s. v. *Hat-bruarts*. [In N. Peak, bróo'ürt.] Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

Brun, *v.* to burn. [In the Peak, brùn'.]

†**Bulk** [bùlk], *sb.* a beam; as 'shop-bulk.' See Ray, s. v. *Bulkar*. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

Bullhead [bùl'yaè'd, bùl'ae'd], *sb.* the fish called the Miller's Thumb.

†**Bummer** [bùmm'ür], *sb.* a swinger; a great one, speaking of any large thing; cf. Eng. *bumper*. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

†**Burr** [buur'], *sb.* a calf's sweetbread, or Pancreas. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

Bushel [bùsh'ül], *sb.* two strikes or eight pecks; 'tis but right there should be a name for two strike, or $\frac{1}{4}$ of the quarter; and Dry Measure proceeds by twos. 2 Pints = 1 Quart; 2 Quarts = 1 Pottle; 2 Pottles = 1 Gallon; 2 Gallons = 1 Peck; 2 Pecks = 1 Tofet; 2 Tofets = 1 Strike; 2 Strikes = 1 Bushel. See *Tofet* in Pegge's Kenticisms. [J. C. says 8 pecks, H. M. 4 pecks.] In use, 1890. C., M.

But, pronounced bu [bŭ-*unemphatic*]. In use, 1890. C.

Butter-bump [bùt-ŭr-bùmp], *sb.* the bittern, the bittour-bump. [J. C. says, in use at Hardwick, Derb.]

C.

†**Calamy**, *sb.* Lapis Calaminaris, which is got about Cromford; *Calamine*, Egede, p. 47, in Greenland. Obsolete, 1890. C., M. {See *Calamine* in New E. Dict.}

Cale, **Kale** [kyai·l], *sb.* and *v.* [*sb.* a turn to be served; *v.* to forestall or get before any one in the order of being served or attended to].

Call, pron. cō, **Cole** [*old* koa·l or koa·, *mod.* kau·], *v.* to call; to abuse by giving ill language. 'She *call'd* him;' it seems to be by Ellipsis, for, 'She called him all the bad names she could think on.'

Cambrel [kyaam·bri·l], *sb.* a crooked stick used by the butchers to extend the legs of a calf, [pig], or sheep: 'tis so called from the part it is employ'd about, for the *cambrel* of a horse is the knee; but in strictness it should be Gambrel. See Ray's Proverbs, pp. 130, 120: 'Soon crooks the tree that good gambrel would be.'

†**Car** [kyaa·r], *sb.* a wet moory ground; as, Porterton Car, Doncaster Car; *unde* Owler Car, a like spot full of alders. Drake's Eboracum, pp. 42 and 40. [Ray has, 'Carre, *sb.* a hollow place where water stands.'] Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

Cawf [kau·ff], pron. of *calf*, rectissime.

Chack, us'd in calling a hog. [Now **Check**, **Check**, **Check**, chaek·, chaek·, chaek·.] In modified use as above, in 1890. C., M.

†**Chadfarthings**. See Kirk Ireton (*sic*). Obsolete, 1890. C., B. {See *Chadfarthing* in Halliwell.}

†**Changeling**, *sb.* an Idiot, from a notion that such kind of children were changed in the cradle by the fairies. 'Tis a Somersetshire word too; Gent. Mag. xvi. p. 406, where 'tis well explain'd: 'Chaungeling, an idiot, one whom the fairies have chang'd.' Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

Char, *sb.* a particular business or task. See Ray; and see below.

Chare [*mod.* chaa'r], *sb.* 'Chuer, a chare or jobb of work,' Gent. Mag. xvi. p. 406, in Somersetshire; and see Littleton's Dictionary, and the Proverb 'Wait meals, flee chars,' which I take to be the true reading and not *Jars*. See Junius's Gloss. for the true etymon. [Mod. phrase, **A-charing**, ũ-chaa'ri,n.]

Charè, *adj.*; to be *charè* of a thing, to be choice of it, keeping it as a thing of value; but 'tis generally written *chary*. Bentley on Phalaris, p. 532. [**Chary**, chae'ri, in use, 1890. C.]

†**Cherty**, *adj.* [1] sad and close, like flummery, but 'tis Jerty and not Cherty, from jerking or slipping about. [2] N.B. Jert is the same as jerk; hence, to jert a stone. Obsolete, 1890. [N.B. **Jert**, jaert, *v.* is used, as 'to jert a stone.']

†**Chillary** [chil'ŭri], *adj.* chill, [chilly]. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

Chuckle [chùk'l], *v.* to scold, brawl, and make a noise. Metaphor from a hen, which is said to chuckle when she cackles. In Somersetshire, *chockling* is hectoring, scolding; Gent. Mag. xvi. p. 406.

Chunter [chùn'tŭr], *v.* grumble, murmur.

†**Cieling** [see'li,n], *sb.* wainscot.

Clam [tlaam'], *v.* relates to hunger; [to] starve. See Ray, who has 'Clem'd, Clam'd, *pp.* starved.'

Clammy [tlaam`i], *adj.* cledgy ; when anything sticks to the knife or your fingers.

Clarty [tlaui`ti], *adj.* cledgy ; sticking to the fingers. In modified use, 1890. C., B.

Clatch [tlaach`], *sb.* a brood of chickens.

†**Claver** [tlaa`vür], *sb.* [*old pron. of*] clover. [Was used by J. B.'s grandfather.] Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

Clock [tlokk`], *v.* A hen *clocks*, when she is about to sit. I think they call it *clucks* in Kent.

Cloose [tlooüs`], *adj.* pron. of *close*.

Cloud, *sb.* as Thorp Cloud ; the name of a tow'ring pyramidal hill, [in the west border of Derbyshire, near the Dove]. I find another hill so called in Staffordshire : Plot's Staffordshire, p. 2 ; and his map, where you may see what kind of a single hill a Cloud is : and see pp. 110, 171. . . . Hence those berries call'd Clowdesberries, in Camden, 971, mean only Hill-berries. For Cloud, see Camd. xxv. 1218. [The word in this sense not applied in the Whittington district.]

†**Cloy**, *v.* ; to be *cloy'd* of a thing, to be surfeited of it ; to have enough or too much. Hence *cloying*, luscious : {see New Eng. Dict.} Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

Clunter [tlùn`tü(r)], *sb.* a clod of earth. [Sometimes used.]

Clussum'd [tlüz`ümd], *adj.* ; 'a Clussum'd hand,' a clumsy hand. Cheshire. See Ray, p. 11. [Now signifies—'the hands are stiff with cold.' See *Clumsed* in New Eng. Dict.] Used but seldom, 1890. B.

Coaks [kuuw`ks], *sb. pl.* Plot's Staffordsh. p. 128 ; but we pronounce it *cowks*. N.B. it has a singular ; for see **Coke**. In use, 1890. C.

†**Cob-irons**, *sb. pl.* andirons; see Ray; in other countries, the Brandirons. [J. B. heard it in her young days, but does not remember its application.]

Coblins [kob·li·nz], *sb. pl.* middle siz'd coals, between great coals and sleek. [**Coblins** or **Cobbles**, J. C.; now **Cobbles**, H. M.]

Cocket [kok·i·t], *adj.* brisk, malapert; see Ray. [J. B. says—'used generally of, or amongst, women.']

†**Cod** [kod], *sb.* a pillow; a pin-cod, a pin-cushion; a horse-cod, a horse-collar; see Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

†**Coffin** [kof·i·n], *sb.* a wooden bowl with a cover. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

Coils and **Coilpit** [kaoy·lz, kaoy·l-pi·t], *pron.* of *coals* and *coalpit*. In use, 1890. C., B. (who says, 'by old people').

†**Coit**, *v.* to cast a thing; from the game of coits or quoits. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

Coke, *sb.* pit-coal, or sea-coal charred; see Ray [and see **Coaks**].

Cole. See **Call**.

†**Cole** or **Keal**, *sb.* pottage; *cole-wort*, pottage-herb; &c.; see Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

Come [kù'm], *v.* to grow. ['It isn't come yet,' it iz)nũ kùmn yit; 'Not comin' on,' not kùm·in on.] In use, 1890. C.; 'To come on,' B.

Cōne [old koa'n, mod. kau'n], *for* callen=[*pres. plur.* we, you, they] call. [In use in mod. form; and by a few old people who, as a near approach to the old form, say kao'n.]

†**Conygre**, *sb.* I take it to be corrupted of Conygarth. Plot's Staffordshire, p. 197. It is the name of a house in North Wingfield Parish, Com. Derb. Not used, 1890. C., B.

†**Cool-becks**, *sb. pl.* See **Bouk**. Obsolete, 1894. C.

Cope [kuuw'p], *v.* used of a wall; *cope a wall*, to cover it; the *coping*, the top, or roof of the wall. See Ray; *v. Cop* in Kenticisms.

Cough [kuuff', mod. form koff'] pronounc'd between *ũ* and *ou*; *quasi*, *cuffe* [no doubt meaning kuuff'].

Coure, *v.* to ruck down. See Ray; Milton, P. L. viii. 350; Hanmer's Gloss. [**Coure down**, kyaaw'ũr daa'n; *old* daay'n.] In use (1890) with *down*. C., B.

Cow-rake [kuuw'-rai:k], i. e. **Coal-rake**, which word you will find in Littleton, who renders it *Rutabulum*, and certainly *l* is little pronounced in the middle of words in Derbyshire. [This statement is too exaggerated.]

Cram [kraam'], *v.* squeeze. 'I wor amost *cram'd* to death.' *v. Cram* in English.

Crank [kraangk'], *adj.* brisk, merry, jocund. See Ray. [**Cranky** used=(1) a bit soft; and (2) said of a drunken man, 'going cranky.']

Cratch [kraach'], *sb.* as Calf-cratch, a rough built hovel of boughs to put a calf in; *præsepe*. Bp. Andrewes' Serm. pp. 369, 372. See Ray, who has 'a rack.' [In use for the frame in front of cattle when in the stalls, in which their fodder is placed.] In use, 1890, C.; in different sense, as above.

Cratchety [kraach'ũti], *adj.* sickly; out of order [also 'lame'].

Crate [krai't], *sb.* paniers to carry pots in; Lat. *crates*.

Cream [kree'm], *v.* to mantle, spoken of drink; [to gather anything on the surface, to froth, to ferment]. See Ray.

†**Crevice**, *sb.* Plot's Staffordsh. pp. 19, 241; and so commonly in Derbyshire, and it is very proper, from Fr. *Ecrevisse*. *Creves*; Leland, Coll. iv. p. 227, vi. p. 23. [**Craw-fish**, or **Crab-fish**, used.] ? Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

†**Crew**, *sb.* a Calf-crew, a Swine-crew. A hut made of boughs or watles in a field to put a calf in. [In the Peak, *Pig-crew*, pig'króo'.] Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

Cricket [krik'it], *sb.* a small joynt-stool for a child to sit upon. *Criquet* in Fr. is a little sorry horse. Not us'd in the South.

†**Cross and Pile**. When boys turn up a halfpenny at play, the head-side they call *Cross*, and the Britannia, *Pile*. See Patini Hist. Numismat. p. 110. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

Crowdle [króo'd'l, kraaw'd'l], *v.* 'Crowdle you down'; much the same as **Coure**, which see. *Crowdling* is fawning; and slow, as *crowdling* along; in which sense they use it in Somersetshire. Gent. Mag. xvi. p. 406.

Crozzel [kroz'i,l], *v.* to cake together, as sea-coal does when water is thrown upon it. [Small coal or slack *crozzels* in ordinary fires.]

†**Cuckingstool**, *sb.* Old Plays, vi. p. 287. Cuckstool in Derbyshire; duckingstool in other places. So to be *cucked*. See Littleton's Dictionary. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

†**Cun**, *v.* to cun one thanks—'Yet thanks I must you con'; Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

†**Cunning**, *adj.* the sky looks *cunning*, suspicious, likely to rain. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

†**Custen** or †**Cussen**, *pp.* casten, i. e. cast up; as *cussen* earth, earth that has been dug. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

D.

Dades [dai·dz], or **Dading-strings** [dai·di,n-stringz], *sb. pl.* leading-strings for children. To dade a child. [**Dading-strings** in use ; **Dades** obsolete.]

Daggl'd [daag·'ld], *pp.* In other places **Draggl'd** [draag·'ld]. [Both forms now used at Whittington : said of a woman having the lower portion of her clothes wet, from walking through wet grass, &c.]

Dam [daamm·], *sb.* It properly means the head or bay of a pond ; but they use it in Derbyshire, by a metonymy, for the water of it or the pond itself ; hence a Mill-dam is a mill-pond ; Woodthorp Dam is the pond there, and fish is said to be catch'd in Woodthorp Dam.

Dame [dai·m], *sb.* [1] a low word of contempt us'd to women, though [2] once, and still in some cases, it expresses rank and quality. [Sense 1 still in use ; also applied without disrespect to elderly women, as, 'Old dame Moseley,' aow'd dai·m Mōz·li.]

†**Dance**, *adj.* nice, dainty. Some say *danch*. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

†**Dar** [daa·r], *v.* dare ; also dear, and dearer ; as, *nar* [naar·], nearer. [Used formerly, in the recollection of elderly people.]

Dark [daa·rk], *adj.* blind.

†**Daz'd**. See Ray, {who has : 'Dazed bread, dough-baked' ; and 'I's *dazed*, I am very cold.'}

Dee [déé·=diy·], [*pron. of*] *v.* to die.

Del [dael·], *pron. of deal*, as, a great del : us'd also of numbers. [Now pronounced deeŭ·l.]

†**Denchering**, *sb.* Devonshiring ; it being a practice brought from Devonshire. 'Tis when they pare off the

sword (*sic*) and burn it; 'tis otherwise call'd paring and burning. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

Dowl [duuw'l], *sb.* devil. '*Dowl*, the devil'; Gent. Mag. xvi. p. 406, Somersetshire. [Duuw'l sometimes used; but generally *Deuce*, dùws', or *Devil*, daev'l.]

†**Diesman's Day**, Innocents' Day; which day of the week is considered unlucky all that year. In Kent they call it Childermas Day, and have the same ill opinion of it. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

†**Dight**, *pp.* dressed: ill *dight*, ill dressed. See Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

Dike [dahyk'], *sb.* a brook or rivulet. [And now 'a hedge-dike' = the mound.]

Dim [dim'], *sb.*; in the *dim*, when there was but little light. '*Dimmet*, the dusk of the evening'; Gent. Mag. xvi. p. 406, Somersetshire. [Now, **Dim**, *adj.* used, as, 'It's too dim,' it)s too dim'.]

†**Ding** [ding(g)], *v.* to beat; see Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

†**Dirr**, *sb.*; by Dirr; by the Dirrs, *q.* swearing by the Dirge, as Mass and Dirge are so often join'd, and 'tis so common to swear *by Mass*, no wonder they should also do it *by Dirge*: besides they very often say *by the Dirrs*, as they do *by the Mass*, which article shews they mean *a thing*. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

Dither [didh'ür], *v.* to quiver with cold. See Ray [E. D. S. Gloss. B. 17]. Hence a long shaking grass; they call it *dodden-grass* in Kent, and *dawther*, which see in Kenticisms. [Also, to shake or tremble.]

†**Dize**, *v.* to dress, adorn, cover; to put tow on a distaff. See Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

†**Docion** [doa'shün], *sb.* a particular vessel of wood, in

which the batter is made for the oat-cakes. See **Pansion**.
[In use formerly : i.e. in the recollection of old people.]

Doff [doff], *v.* to do off, as 'doff your cloaths.' Shakespeare has this word in *Hen. IV.* and *Macbeth*, iv. 6. So *to Don* is to dress, or to *do on* one's cloaths.

[**Dog**] **Dŏg** [*old* duug', *mod.* dog'], *sb.* [*pron. of*] dog. [In this single case, Dr. Pegge has erroneously employed the Greek 8 (= *ov*) for a simple vowel sound, whereas the symbol represents a diphthong as used by him in six other cases. This diphthong is undoubtedly *uw*, as *uw or uw'*. The six words are: *Nou* = no, adv. of negation; *Nought* = nothing; *Pow* = pole; *Soun* = soon; *Sowd* = sold; and *Tou* = two. (1) The words *Pow* and *Sowd* are pronounced with the same diphthong, *uw'*, at the present day; (2) there are various cognate words in which the same sound is now used, as, *Bolder*, *Cow-rake*, *Foud* = fold, *Know* = knoll, *Owler* = alder, &c. (3) The same sound is prevalent in the Peak (of Derbyshire), and in Cheshire, Lancashire, and other counties. I observe, however, that in **Dŏg**, the Doctor uses 8 with the mark for shortness, and by this I believe he intended to indicate only the former element of the diphthong, viz. *uu*; and if so, he was certainly correct in giving the pronunciation as *duug'*. The *modern* pron. at Whittington is *dog'*; but in the N. Peak, and in Cheshire and S. Lancashire, it is *duug'* at the present day. Mrs. Berisford used *duug' sliëë·pi₁n* = *dog sleepin'*, as an unstudied pronunciation.]

Dol [doll], *sb.* the hand; but chiefly us'd of children's hands.

†**Dole**, *sb.* a long narrow green in a plow-field left unplowed. Common to the *South* also. See Ray, s. v. *Dole*, *Dool*. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

Doon [dóo`n], *pp.* = done; [now pron. dù`n].

†**Dorm**, *v.* to doze, or to be a little and not fast asleep. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

Dou [duuw·], [*pron. of*] do. [See **Dowin** and **Dun**.]

†**Doubling** [dùb`li,n], *sb.* in playing at Trip, when they hit it twice. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

Doughter [duuw`ttür], *sb.* pron. of *daughter*.

†**Doundrins**, *sb. pl.* afternoon's drinkings: *Derb. Aunder* there signifying the afternoon. See Ray; q. th' Aunderings, or th' Ounderings. Obsolete, 1890. C., B. See **Aunder**.

Dove-cot, *sb.* a pigeon-house; Maundrell, p. 3. [Now *pigeon-cote*, pij`ün-kooüt.] In modified use. C., B.

Dowin [duuw`i,n], [*pron. of*] doing. [See **Dou** and **Dun**.]

†**Drape**, *sb.* a barren cow. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

Draught [*horse*], [draaft`horse], *sb.* a team or cart [*horse*]. Collections on Whittington, p. 3. [N.B. For old pron. of horse, see *Harse* = aa`rs; mod. pron. au`s`.]

Dree [drée`], *adj.* [1] long, seeming tedious beyond expectation, spoken of a way. [2] A hard bargainer, spoken of a person. See Ray. [3] When spoken of a person it means too an arch wag or joker, such a one as brings a satirical joke out now and then with all the gravity in the world; in which sense they use *dry* in the South. [N.B. In use, 1890, in senses (1) and (2).]

Dress [draes`], *v.* to cleanse; *v. Fettle*. Fairfax; Tasso, v. 31: 'His bloody sword the victor wip'd and *drest*.'

? **Dress** [draes`], *v.* to dress, to dirty; ergo, this word is *vox media*. Doubtful if in use.

Drownd [*old* draaynd, *mod.* draa`nd], *v.* to drown: hence [*part.*] **Drownded** [*old* draayndüd, *mod.* draa`ndüd], as Gough, p. 245.

†**Dry** [drahy`], *v.*; to *dry* shoes, to clean them, and black them. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

Dub [dùb`], *adj.* blunt. In Somersetshire [Exmoor Scolding and Courtship], '*dubbed*' is 'blunt'; [Gent.] Mag. xvi. p. 406. [Dubbed up, dùb'd ùp`, now used.]

Dun [dùn-], *v.* pl. of *do*; 'What dùn yo cō him?' wot dùn)yũ koa' i,m? What do you call him? [See **Dou** and **Dowin**.] [Mod. pron. of call = kau'.]

Dunnot, **Dunna**, pron. of *don't*. [Dùn·üt (*old*), dùn·ŭ, now used.]

†**Dur** [duu'r obsol., now dooŭ-r], *sb.* door.

E.

Earning [ae'rni,n, uu'rni,n], *sb.* cheese-rennet or ren[n]ing. See Ray; *v.* *Runnet* in Kenticisms.

Easing [*mod.* óo'zi,n, and *pl.* óo'zi,nz], **House-easing**, *sb.* the eaves. *Easing*, *quasi* *Eavesing*.

Eat, pron. eit = [aey't].

Eddish, *sb.* roughings. See Ray. [Now pron. aed'ij, and means 'aftergrass'.]

Edge [aej'], *sb.* Name of rocks. Stonedge, Millstone Edge [Derbyshire]. Plot's Staffordshire, pp. 110, 398, 413. [Not applied at or near Whittington.]

Een or **Eyne**, {*pl.* eyes}. [Een, ée'n, *pl.* of eye, used by some people.]

†**Eender**. See **Awnder**. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

Elder [*mod.* ael'dŭ, *old* ùd·ŭr], *sb.* the udder; it signifies the same thing in Low Dutch. See Ray.

†**Eleim**, *adj.* eleven; 'Elewn' is 'eleven,' Exmoor Scolding, &c., Somersetshire; [Gent.] Mag. xvi. 406. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

Eller [ael'ŭ-r], *sb.* elder-tree. West, Furness, p. 162.

-en [-'n], termination of present tense [plural, indic.]; 'they loaden hard.' 'They leaden corn with three horses.' In use, 1890. C.

†**Eshin**, *sb.* a pail or kit. See Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

†**Espin**, *sb.* a handful of anything. {See *Yaspen* in Ray; E. D. S. Gloss. B. 16.} Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

F.

Fagg'd [faag'd], *pp.* See Ray, who has, 'Feg, *v.* to flag or tire.' [Also 'Fagg'd out' used.]

†**Faihil**, *sb.* one that fails or disappoints you. Obsolete, 1890. C.

Fall [*old* foa, *mod.* fau], *v.*; 'he *foes* fifty pound,' he falls to have £50; £50 comes to his share. In use, 1890. C., S.

Far enough [faar' ũnùff]. I'll be far, thou be far, i.e. gone. [The examples only contain 'be far,' not 'far enough.' (1) Ex. of 'far enough': 'Here lad, just gi' us (= me) a pint (of ale, &c.);' Ans.—'Nay, I'll see thee "far enough" first,' eeŭr laa'd, jùst gi)ŭz ũ)pahynt; nai, o)l sée)dhī faar' ũnùff' fuust. (2) Ex. of 'be far': 'I'll "be far" if he's not here,' o)l bī faar' iv ée)z not éeŭr.]

Farantly [faar'üntli], *adj.* handsom. 'Fair and *farantly*, fair and handsom'; see Ray. I deduce it from the Saxon *faran*, to go, so that it means such as may pass, passingly. Some say 'tis a corruption of *fair and clean* (!); but the truest etymon is from *farand*, handsome. See Gloss. to Douglas. Best farrand man, best looking man; John Le Reeve, l. 353. [Now at Whittington = 'decent, upright,' &c.]

Fare [fae'r], *v.* How fares it? how *fares* your body? i.e. how goes it? So they say, 'Whither *fare* you?' whither go you? [Mod. Ex.—'Does he fare middling?' dùz)i, fae'r mid·li,n?]

Fat [faatt'], *sb.* the Tub in which ale or beer is work'd before it be tunn'd, or put into the barrels. So also *Tan-fat*. See *Tofet*, in *Kenticisms*; and Ray, p. 69.

Favour [fai·vũ-r, faav'ũ-r], *v.*; to *favour* a person, to be like him.

†**Feaberries**, *sb. pl.* gooseberries. See Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

Feed [fé'e'd = fy'd], *v.* to grow fat; and *fed*, *fat*. *Stall-fed* is fatted in the stall.

Feigh [faey'], *v.* [1] to cleanse a well or pond; [2] to feigh pasture or meadow ground, to spread the mole-hills and horse-dung abroad in the spring-time of the year. See Ray; also *v.* **Fey**. [Only sense (1) now current, as, 'feigh it out,' faey'i,t aayt'; 'feighin' out,' faey'i'n aayt'.]

Feit [faey't'], [*pron. of*] fight.

Feller [fael'ur before a vowel, and fael'ũ before a consonant, or in pause], *sb.* *pron. of fellow*.

†**Felon**, *sb.* the Red-gum in children. Motte's *Abridgemt. of Phil. Trans.* Vol. 1. part 2, p. 186. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

Fender [*old* faay'ndũr, *mod.* faaw'ndũ-r], *v.* to strive for a living; and 'to fend, to shift for.' See Ray.

Fen-freckle, *sb.* I presume it should be written *Fern-freckle*; the spots in the skin resembling those which are under the fern-leaf, (and which are the seed) both in size and colour. {Not allied to *fern*. See *Farntickles* in Halliwell, and *Fernitickles* in Jamieson.} [Forms now

used: **Fran-freckled**, fraan`-fraek`ld; **Fren-fekles**, fraen`-faek`lz.] In modified use, 1890. C., B.

Fettle [faet`l], *v.* [to] clear arable ground from the weeds; to clean, to prepare; to *fettle* a horse, to clean or dress him. 'To *fettle*, to set or go about anything, to dress, or prepare;' Ray; but I never knew it in any other sense than to *dress* or *cleanse*. To *fettle* the churchyard, to clean it. In the Ch.-wardens' Accts. of Whittington, 1731 and 1733, this is call'd dressing.

†**Fetty**, *sb.*; in Kent, a Fescue: what the master or mistress points to the letters with, when children are first taught to read: from Lat. *Festuca*. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

†**Few**, *adj.* of liquids; as a *few* broth, i. e. a little. Northumb. Book, p. 434. [**Toothry** (*from* two or three) used instead. 'Few' would not be applied originally to pure liquids. Broth has generally other ingredients, besides the pure liquid.] Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

Fey [faey`]. See **Feigh**.

Fit [fit`], *v.* 'I'll fit you,' i. e. requite you, but always in a bad sense; 'tis a significant expression and as much as to say, 'I'll be *even* with you.'

Fleck'd [flækt`], *pp.*; *v.* **Spang'd** [= variegated]. [Also '**Freckled**' used. Clothes are 'flecked,' or 'spotted,' or 'spangled like Dick's devil.']

†**Fleitring**, mending the banks of rivers wash'd away by floods, with trowse (*q. v.*) and piles. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

Fligged [flig`d], *pp.* fledged.

Flik [flik`], *sb.* of bacon, for *fitch*. Plot's Staffordsh. p. 441.

Flit [flit`], *v.* to remove from your house, to go to live in

another house. So Ps. lvi. 8, flittings; ubi Junius, et Tremellius, *Vagationes*.

Fog [fog`], *sb.* [1] after-grass. Spelman's Gloss. p. 236. [2] long grass remaining in pastures till winter. See Ray. Hence two of my fields at Osmaston are called *Foggy* crofts; and hence *Fog-Cheese*, that which is made at the end of the year. [J. B. 'Tussocks o' grass.']

†**Foolatum**, *fortè fouldâtre*, Fr. [**Foolhardy** used.] Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

Fomard [*mod.* fùm·üd], *sb.* a stote {stoat}; in Kent, a pole-cat, a fitchew, or fitchet. Brookes, i. p. 253, says the weesel is in Yorkshire call'd *Foumart*; that is not so in Derbyshire. [In the Peak, *filmert*, fil·mürt.] In use with pron. fùm·üd, 1890. C., B.

†**Forth**, *adv.* 'She has never been *forth*,' i. e. abroad in the world to get education. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

Foud [fuuw`d], *sb.* pron. of *fold*, a yard; in Kent, a close.

Foul [faaw`l], *sb.* disorder in cattle's feet. Plot's Staffordsh. p. 388.

Fow [faaw` ; *old* probably faay`], *adj.* foul, [ugly].

Frim [frim`], *adj.*; as when meat eats tender and fine. See Ray. It means tender, and is used of the branch of a tree also, when liable to break by bending. [**Flim**, flim`, is used in the same sense.]

Fro [frũ-, pron. of *from* without stress, or when unemphatic]. 'He's very well, frõ by what he wor.'

Frumety [frùm·üti], *sb.* This is nearer the Latin *Fru-mentum*, than the Southern firmety or furmety. In the translation of Tonti 'tis written Frumenty, p. 170.

Fudder of Lead {i. e. fother}. Nat. Hist. of Derbyshire;

Archaeologia. [Not used at Whittington, as it is not a lead-mining district. The term is included in the E. D. S. Reprinted Glossary, B. ix., of Lead-Mining Terms, for the Wapentake of Wirksworth, Derbyshire : the weight is 22½ cwt.]

Fun't [fùn't], pron. of *found it* ; 'han you *fun't*?' have you found it?

Fusty [fùs'ti], *adj.* Same as musty ; spoken of a barrel or a teapot which after standing long unus'd smells musty. Compare 'foust, dirty,' a Somersetshire word ; Exmoor Scolding, &c. ; [Gent.] Mag. xvi. p. 406.

G.

Gable-end [gyai'b'l aen'd], of a house or other building.

Gad-bree [gyaad'-brée'], *sb.* oestrus {gad-fly}, because it makes the beasts *gad*, i. e. run about ; *bree* {or rather *breeze*} is its proper name. Littleton has the words Bree and Gad-bee ; Lat. *asilus*. In Burningham(?) in Kent, they call it the *Brimps*. [**Gad-fly**, gyaad'-flahy', now used ; and it is said of a beast, 'it's ta'en t' gad,' it)s tai'n t)gyaad'.]

Gaflock, *sb.* an iron crow {i. e. crowbar}. Gablock, Accts. of Whittington, 1734. [**Gablock**, gyaab'lūk, now used.]

Gain [gyai'n], *adj.* ; a *gain* price, a low poor price : it also means handy. See Ray, who has, '[1] applied to things, is convenient ; [2] to persons, active, expert ; [3] to a way, near, short. The word is used in many parts of England.' It means also ordinary or mean : *ungeenly*, unhandily. Fuller's Worth. p. 150. [In use in Ray's three senses, in the Peak.]

Gam [gyaam'], *sb.* pron. of *game*, at cards or other play. See *Yule-gam* in Ray, s. v. *Yu-batch*.

†**Gammer** [gyaam'ūr], *sb.* a gimmer-lamb. See Ray. Query, if not contracted rather of *grandmother*, for they call them also *mothers*; see **Mother**. Gammer and Grammer [Exm. Scolding, &c., Somerset], *Gent. Magazine*, xvi. p. 297. **Pet-lamb** used.] Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

Gang [gyaangg', gyaang(g'), *v.* to go or walk. See Ray. [Gang along, gyaangg' ūlùng(g').]

Ganner [gyaan'ŭ-r], *sb.* i.e. gander.

Gargle [gyaa'rg'l], *sb.* a distemper incident to cows, when they give bad milk, and have knots in the paps. It seems to answer to a broken breast.

Garr, by **Garr**, seemingly a form of swearing. [*Mod. pron.* gor'.] In use, 1890. C.

Gate [gyai't and yai't], *sb.* the road; the street, or way: Floddon Field, *stanz.* 433; and many [several] of the streets at Chesterfield are called gates: Salter Gate, Lemon Gate, [Knifsmith Gate, &c.]. See Ray.

Gawd [gau'd], *sb.*; an ugly *gawd*, a habit or custom. [**Gawdy**, gau'di, used, applied to dress.]

Geed, gave; which is also Somersetshire, [in Exm. Scolding, &c.]; *Gent. Mag.* xvi. p. 297. [*Mod. Ex.*—Gyid mi, nuuw't = gave me nothing.]

Getten [gyaet'n], *pron.* of *got*.

Gezlings [gyaez'li,nz], *sb. pl.*, i. e. geeselings; young geese or goslings.

Giddy [gyid'i], *adj.* mad; as a giddy horse, one that is wild or untam'd. See Ray. [Used of a 'girl.']

†**Giggot**, *sb.* of mutton, the leg and part of the loin. 'Tis French; *gigot*. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

†**Gill**, *sb.* a place hem'd in with two steep brows or banks, usually flourishing with brushwood, a rivulet running

between them. See Ray ; and v. **Gull**. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

Gilliver [jil'i,vŭr], *sb.* a light-heel'd dame.

Gilt [gyilt], *sb.* a sow that has had but one litter of pigs : rather none. In use, 1890. C., B.

Gin [gyi'n and gyae'n], *pron.* of *given*. 'It was *gin* me.'

Ging-bread, *sb.* i. e. ginger-bread. [*Mod. pron.* jin:jŭ-brae'd.]

†**Girn**, *grin* ; the same word by a transposition. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

Gis [g *hard*, gyiz, *old*] *pron.* of *give us*. [*Mod. pron.* gěě'ŭz = 'give us' ; 'us' here is used singularly as well as plurally.]

†**Gizzen**, to be always laughing and grinning. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

Glent [dlaen't], *v.* and *sb.* to move hastily by : a *glent*, a glimpse or transient sight of anything. [The *sb.* is now used more than the *v.*]

Glum [dlùm']. See Ray, who has, 'to be glum, *v.* to look sadly, or sourly ; to frown, contracted from *gloomy*.' [More used formerly.]

†**Glurr** or **Glorr**, *adj.* fat. See Ainsworth, who writes *gloar*. Obsolete, 1890. C.

Gob [gob'], *sb.* [a large piece of any sort of food to put into the mouth at once]. Song of King Arthur. 'Gobet ; gobets, bits, Gal. v. 9. ; Matt. xiv. 20.'—Gloss. to Wiclif's N. T. *Gobbet* ; Spenser, F. Q. I. I. 20.

Goit [gaoyt'], *sb.* See Ray, who has, 'Gote, *sb.* a flood-gate.'

Goo-a, *pron.* of *go* [*old* goo'ŭ, *mod.* goa']. See **Goon**. In modified use, 1890.

Good-ale [gù'd-ai'l], *sb.* ale. [Used only to distinguish 'good ale' from 'bad' or 'inferior ale'; as, 'Cum on! let's go to t' Magpie; they'n a sup o' "good ale" on t' tap nah (now): don't go to t' Bull, theirs is "poor stuff,"' i.e. 'bad ale.']. In modified use, 1894. C.

Goon [gù'n], i. e. go; [verbal plur. pres. indic. in '-n,' of go].

Goster [gos'tŭr], *v.* to stare, from looking as if frightened. Ray, p. 66, v. *Gaster*. *Goster'd*, half fuddl'd; because such stare. *Sb.* in use, 1890. [Use given as a *sb.*, 'he did laugh with a goster,' ée did laaff' widh ũ gos'tŭr.]

Gracious [grai'shŭz], ah gracious! an exclamation for ah gracious God! or, ah be gracious unto me! [O gracious!, oa' grai'shŭz, used.] In modified use, 1890. C.

Greats, *sb. pl.*; *Grotes* in Kent. *Greats* is very right, for it means great meal of oats, in opposition to small meal. Dr. Plot, in Hist. Staffordsh. p. 205, writes *gritts*. [*Mod. pron.* graoy'ts.] In modified use, 1890. C., B.

Gress [graes'], *pron.* of *grass*.

†**Grig** [grig'], *sb.* a merry grig. Obsolete, 1890. C.

Grimy [grahy'mi], *adj.* sooty; Fairy Tales, vol. i. p. 68. *Grime*, and *to grime*, soot and to defile with soot; Notes on Floddon Field, p. 71.

Grin [grin'], *sb.* a snare. 'Grynne, a snare; Rom. 11.'—Gloss. to Wiclif's N. T.

Grip, *sb.* See Ray, who has, 'Grip, Gripe, *sb.* a little ditch or trench, *fossula* (cut athwart meadow or arable land, to drain it. More's note).' [*Mod. pron.* grahy'p.]

Grout, *sb.* wort of the last running. . . . Ale before it be fully brewed or sod, new ale. See Ray.

Grove, *sb.* a mine. Plot's Staffordsh. has *groove*, pp. 80,

134. 'Tis the same word as *groove* in joiner's work; Camden, col. 82. [*Groove* in the lead-mining districts of the county.] Not applicable in 1890 at Whittington. C.

†*Guile*, as *Guile-fat* [gahy'l-faat'], the great tub wherein the ale is worked [at breweries]; and *guile-dish*, the wooden dish used in beating of it in. See *Gail-dish* or *Guile-dish* in Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C.

Gull, *sb.* and *v.* a deep gutter where water runs. See Ray—'Gool, *sb.* a ditch, *Lincolnshire*. Hence a *gully* and *gullet*, a little ditch.' [*Gully* now used in this sense; also *Gully-trap*.] In modified use, 1890. F., C.

Guy [gahy'], *Be guy* [bi, gahy'], an oath, which I take to be swearing by *Guy*, earl of Warwick, who was famous in those parts. {Improbable.}

H.

Ha, [*contracted form of*] have. [Ex.—'Wilt ha a glass o' gin?' wilt ae' ũ dlaas' ũ jin' ?]

Haffling, *v.* used of a horse's paw when he does not get forward. [Ex.—'He haffles along,' ée aaf' lz ũlùng(g'.)]

Haghes [ai:gz], *sb. pl.* haws. See Ray. [Used in the Peak.]

Hālo [ai:lũ], *adj.* shy, bashful; *healo*, rather. See Ray, who has, 'Heloe, or Helaw, *adj.* bashful.' [Used in the Peak.]

Han [aan-, aa'n], [*plur. indic. of*] have. See *Ha*.

Hantle [aan't'l], *sb. pron. of* handful. See *Bottle*. [Nearly obsolete.]

†*Hap*, *v.* to cover with any kind of clothes: to wrap up. See Ray—'Happe, *v.* to cover for warmth.' [Now *Wrap*, raap', used; Ex.—'Wrap thee up,' raap' dhi, ùp'.]

†**Hare-supper**, *sb.* a supper given to the servants and labourers when the harvest is got in: the finishing the cutting of the corn they call getting the Hare. [Now **Harvest-supper**, aa'rvist-sùp'ŭr.] Obsolete, 1890. C.

Harrost [aar'ŭst], *sb.* old pron. of *harvest*. [Mod. pron. aa'rvist.]

Harse [old aa'rs], *sb.* pron. of *horse*. [Mod. pron. au's'.]

Hastō [aa'st oa'], [pron. of] hast thou all? ['All' is now generally pron. au'.]

Heck [æk'], *sb.* [1] a half door: and [2] a rack for horses. See Ray. [In use in both senses.]

Hed [aed'], preterimp. of *heed*, very analogically; to breed, bred; to bleed, bled. [**Heeded**, ée'dŭd, also now used.]

Heer [ee'ŭr], *sb.* hair. [Mod. pron. ai'ŭ(r).] In modified use, 1890. C.

†**Hetter** [aet'ŭr], *v.* to scold; to be *hetter*, to be eager; spoken of a dog that is fierce, and of a child 'to cry *hetterly*.' See Ray—'eager, earnest, keen.' Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Hey** [aey'], pron. of *hay*; [but mod. pron. ai'.]

Hie [ahy'], *v.* hie thee, make haste.

Hig [ig'], *sb.* heat, passion.

Hight, *v.*; to *hight* a child, to toss it: a made word; to high it, or throw it high. [To toss a child up and down: 'O what a big un (one)! high up, low down; hyty tyty!'] In use, 1894. C.

Hilling [ill'in], *sb.* covering: in Kenticisms, to *hele* is to cover. See Ray, who has, 'Heal, *v.* to cover.' So to unheal is to uncover. Old Plays, iv. p. 32, and see **Hull**. [Both *sb.* and *v.* in use.]

Hobbly [ob'li], *adj.* bad, stony; of a road.

†**Hobthrust**, *sb.* a fool, or an awkward, clumsy fellow. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Hoddy** [od'i], *adj.*; pratty *hoddy*, tolerably well. See Ray, who has, 'well, pleasant, in good tune, or humor.' Obsolete, 1890. C.

Hoffle [of'l], *sb.* the hough, or knee of the leg of a horse, of which it is the diminutive.

Hogs [uug'z], *sb. pl.* a kind of sheep. Ray, p. 68—'Hog, *sb.* a sheep of a year old; used also in *Northampton* and *Leicester shires*, where they also call it a *hoggrel*.'

Hollin [ol'in], *sb.* holly. West, Furness, p. 162.

†**Holm**. See **Mill-Holm**[s]. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Hond** [ond], *sb.* [*pron. of*] hand. [Gent.] Mag. xvi. p. 297; Exm. Scolding, &c., Somerset. Obsolete, 1890. C.

Hoo [óo], *pron.* [usual form] of she. See Ray, [and see **Shoo**].

†**Hoppet** [op'i,t], *sb.* a little handbasket. *Lincolnsh.* See Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Hoppomi thumb** [opp'ũ)mi, thùm'], *sb.* a little tiny boy, or fellow; as if 'hop on my thumb.' Obsolete, 1890. C. {Still in use in the fairy-tale with this title.}

†**Hotil** [ot'i,l], *sb.* a thick wire or slender piece of iron which is heated in the fire to burn a hole with thro' any wooden thing: *quasi*, a thing that may be or is to be heated. [Oti,l] is used for 'a covering for a sore finger.' Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Hous'd**, *pp.*; hous'd o'er, cover'd over. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**House**, *sb.* 'the house,' the room called the hall. See Ray. [In the Peak, 'the living-room,' as distinguished from the 'parlour' or 'kitchen.'] Else obsolete, 1894. C.

Howlet [ùl·üt], *sb.* i. e. owl, a little owl. Old Plays, ix. p. 197. [Or, **Barn-howlet**, baa'rn-ùl·üt]

Howsomeer [aa'sūmee'ūr], *adv.* pron. of *howsoever*.

Howve, come to; in driving horses. See **Reet**. [*Mod. pron.* au·v.] [In North Peak, *haw*=au·.] In modified use, 1890. C.

Huggon [ùg'n], *sb.* of a man, the hip.

†**Hull** [ùll·], *sb.* any small building covered, as I take it, from A. S. *helan*, to cover. See **Hilling**. See Ray, who has '*Hull*, *hara*'=[a pen or coop for animals, a sty]. Obsolete, 1890. C.

Hull [ùll·], *v.* [to] throw. I suppose, corrupted of *hurl*.

Hur [uu'r], pron. of *her*.

Hurkle, *v.* to draw oneself close together, as people do when they are cold. [Used in the form **Hurtle up**, uurt'l ùp'.] In modified use, 1890. C.

I.

I' [i,]=in, [when not under stress]; even before a vowel.

Ickle [ik'l], *sb.* corrupted of *Icicle*, a small ice (!) [formed by droppings from eaves, &c.]. {*Ice-icle* is from A. S. *īs-gicel*. *Ickle* represents A. S. *gicel*, without the *īs*.}

Ime [ahy'm], *sb.* the hoar-frost when it hangs on the trees; corrupted from *rime* (!), which see in *Kenticisms*; or rather contracted from *iceism*; thus, *ice*, *iceism*, *ime* (!). {Really put for *hime*; cf. Icel. *hem*, a thin film of ice, Norweg. *him* (with long *i*), Swed. *hinna*, Dan. *hinde*.}

Indeid {written with a curl over *ei*} [indaey'd], pron. of *indeed* [by old people]. In partial use, 1890. C.

In God ill [in God·i,l]; [meaning, if God will ; *in* being put for *an*, if]. In use, 1890. C.

I'st, [*pron. of*] I shall. [*Mod. pron. au')st, o)st.*]

Itch [ich·], *v.* move, stir. [Mod. usage, **itch up** or **utch up**=ich ùp', ùch ùp'.] In modified use, 1890. C.

Iver [iv·ÿ-r], *pron. of ever.*

J.

Jaok [jaak'], *sb.* half a pint. Black Jacks is with them a common alehouse sign. [Now used for 'a quarter of a pint.'] In modified use, 1890. C.

Jag [jaag'], *sb.* [1] A jolly *jag*, a vulgar or cant expression for a jolly set of company ; [2] a *jagger* is one that carries *jags* or loads of ore to the smelting mills ; [3] a *jag*, signifying a load of corn, ore, or anything else, even tho' carried in a cart, but commonly means in this case a *small load* : not in Johnson. [Senses (2) and (3) in use.]

Jeni-wren [jaen·ÿ-raen', jin·i,-raen'], *sb.* a wren ; Ray's Proverbs, p. 131. 'Tis common to call creatures by Christian names of familiarity, as a Jackass ; a Robin redbreast ; a Tomtit ; thus a Jenny-wren.

Jerty. See **Cherty.**

Jilt [jilt], *sb.* a prostitute.

Joist [jaoyst], *sb.* [1] anything, bullock or horse, taken in to pasture in the summer time for hire. [2] *Agistment*, in law, is a feeding ; this they pronounce *Ajoistment*, with *g* soft. So that a *Goist* or *Joist* (for the exact orthography at present I don't know) is any creature so to be fed. {See *Agistment* in the New E. Dict.} [Ex.—Took it (the animal) out for 'joist.'] (1) in use, 1890. C.

Jur [juur'], *v.* to shake anything, [rather, to push

violently]. A ram or tup *jurs* [pushes violently with the head].

Just [jùst], *adv.* almost. 'I was just killed.' [**Just done**=done immediately before the time then passing.] In modified use, 1890.

K.

Kale [kyai'l], *sb.* [a] turn ; see **Cale**. See Ray.

†**Keive** [kyaey'v], *v.* See Ray, who has, [1] 'Keeve, *v.*; "to keeve a cart," to overthrow it, or to turn out the dung. *Chesh.*' [2] When children ride upon a board laid across a pole, one on one end, and the other on the other, by which means one end first heaves up and then the other, they call it *keiving*. [Mod. use : [1] 'tip, or heave it up,' tip', ŭr ee'v i,t ùp'. [2] Children's game is **Pey-swey**, paey'-swaey'; when one sways down, it tips the other up.] Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Kennel**, or **Kennel-Coal**; Derbyshire and Lancashire. See New Eng. Dict. s. v. *Cannel*, *sb.*². Obsolete, 1890. C.

Kesmas, Christmas ; [pronounced kyaes'mŭs, an old form nearly obsolete].

†**Kestril**, *sb.* ['A bird of the genus *Falco*, or hawk kind ; called, also, *stannel* and *windhover*.' Webster.] Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Kids** [kyid'z], *sb. pl.* brushwood. See Ray : 'Kid, *sb.* a small faggot of underwood, or brushwood, &c. *Lincolnshire.*' Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Kimnil** [kyim'nĭl], *sb.* 'a poudering tub.' See Ray ; but it means not that only, but a certain shap'd tub for other uses. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Kind**, *adj.* intimate. Obsolete, 1890. C.

Kirk, *sb.* church ; in the names of many places, Kirk-Ireton,

Kirk-Hallam, and Kirk-Langley, in Derbyshire ; so Ormskirk in Lancashire.

†**Kiss** [kyis'], *v.* to lie with a woman ; and so the French use *baiser*. Obsolete, 1894. C.

Kit [kyit'], *sb.* a milking-pail, with sometimes one and sometimes two ears. See Ray, who has, 'a milking pail like a churn, with two ears and a cover ;' but they have no cover in Derbyshire.

Kitling [kyit·li·n], *sb.* a young cat or kitten, which the Kentish pluralize by *s*, as *kittens*. *Kitling* ; Ben Jonson, in *Volpone*, v. 7 ; and Ray's *Proverbs*, pp. 109, 110, has *kitlin*, which is the pronunciation. Harsnet against Darrel, p. 136.

Kittle [kyit'·l], *v.* to bring forth kitlings.

Kleek [kléek' or tléek'], *v.* See Ray, who has, 'Click, *v.* arripere' [=to seize, snatch, lay hold of]. [Ex.—'I kleeked hold on't in a minute,' au)kléekt u'-wd on)t in ũ min'i,t.]

†**Knees**, *pl.* pronounced *kneece*, like *fleece*. [Now pronounced *née'z*.] Obsolete, 1894. C. M.

Know, *sb.* ancient pron. of *knoll*. See Ray, who has, 'Knoll, *sb.* a little round hill.' [*Ancient pron.* nuuw' ; *mod. pron.* nol' or nau'l.] In modified use, 1890. C.

Knowed [noa'd], *v.* [form used] for *knew*.

Known [noa'n]. 'Yo known ;' where 'tis 2nd person singular [used as verbal plur. in *-n* after 'you'].

Knur [nuur'], *sb.* a hard knotty piece of wood, which the boys in play strike with sticks, it being round ; hence *knurrry* ; Shelton's *Don Quixote*, iv. p. 249.

†**Kye**, *sb. pl.* kine, cows. See Ray. *Kee* in Somersetsh. [Exm. *Scolding*, &c. ;] [Gent.] *Mag.* xvi. p. 406 ; and *kene*, *Inventory*, 1530. [Mod. form 'cows,' kyaay'z.] Obsolete, 1890. C.

L.

L, more dropped in this county than anywhere else [there is the same usage in Cheshire and Lancashire], for here they drop it when final; Hall is *Haw*, wall, *waw*, and also before s, for false is *faus*; Scowbrook for Scowlbrook. [Also in names of places: Bradwell is *Bradda*, Braad·ŭ; Bonsall is *Bonsa*, Bon·sŭ; &c. In Cheshire, Lancashire, &c., the usage is very similar. (1) l or ll silent: words ending in:— *-all*=[au·]—all, ball, call, fall, gall, hall, small, wall; *-oll*=[uuw']—joll, knoll, poll, toll; *-ool*=[óo, óo']—fool, pool, school, stool; *-old*=[uuw'd]—bold, cold, fold, hold, old, sold. (2) In names of places:— *-all*, *al*, unacc. [ŭ]—Bonsall, Chunal; *-well*=[ŭ]—Bradwell, Blackwell, Tideswell; *-dale*=[dŭ]—Edale, Sterndale, Cowdale, Pindale.] In force, 1890. C.

†**Lack**, *sb.*; to take the *lack*, when a lover flies off. {M. E. *lak* means both 'defect' and 'blame.'} Obsolete, 1890. C.

Lade [lai·d], *v.* to teem. [**Lade** is now used in the sense of 'to take out,' not as 'to teem,' which means 'to pour.'] {However, the old sense of *teem* is 'to empty out,' which may have been meant.} In modified use, 1890. C.

Lady, by Our Lady; pronounced [1] be leddy, an oath; [2] belay. [No. 1, *bilaedi*, commonly used; No. 2, *bilai*, less so.]

†**Lady-gold**. See Ray, p. 59. {Ray has, 'Golds, *s. pl.* marigolds.'} Obsolete, 1890. C.

Lag, last. *Sir Peter Lugg*, they say in Kent; a person that comes last to any meeting. *Lugg*, a corruption of *lag*; hence, too, to *lag* behind. '*Lag* or last, extremus; to *lag*, tardari;' Littleton. 'They lagged the last'; Fuller, *Holy War*, p. 21. [**Lag behind** used now.]

†**Lat** [laat'], *adj.* [pron. of *late*, as] *lat* road, bad, unready ; which makes one *late* at the journey's end : of a clock when too slow. See Ray, who has, 'Late, slow, tedious ; "*lat* week ;' "*lat* weather," wet, or otherwise unseasonable weather.' Obsolete, 1890.

Law ; *ah Law!* I presume a corruption of *ah Lord!* [Mod. form, **O law**, oa' lau'r'.]

Lawful ; *ah lawful*, and *ah lawful case!* exclamations. [Mod. form, **O lawful**, oa' lau'fŭl.]

Lawp, *v.* [to] leap. See Ray, who has 'Lope' ; also, 'Laup, Loup, *v.* to leap.' [**Lee-up**, leeŭp, very often used ; likewise **Loup**, as, 'My eye, he did loup when it touched him ; he fairly lee-upt again, aw (I) tell thee.'] In modified use, 1890. C.

Law you, lo, you ; as Shakespeare has it ; Macbeth, v. i. *Law thee*, look thee ; *lŭ thee*, look thee. [Mod. form, 'Lŭ thee at t' fire,' lù..dhi, ŭt t' fahy'ŭ.]

Lay'd [lai'd], *pp.* Corn when flatten'd with storms of rain and wind is said to be *lay'd*, i. e. lay'd down : in Kent they say *lodg'd*.

†**Lazy**, *adj.* naught, bad. See Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C.

Lead [lee'd], *v.* to carry or bring home corn, hay, coals, &c. ; an expression us'd whether they are speaking of a cart, waggon, or horse. [Modern, with cart or waggon.]

Leading, a term of miners ; Fuller, Worthies, p. 229. [**Leadings**, *sb. pl.* small sparry veins in the rock. E. D. S. Repr. Gloss. B 10, John Mawe's Mineralogy of Derbyshire, 8vo, London, 1802. Whittington is not a lead-mining district.] Of course, used in lead-mining districts.

†**Leap**, *sb.* ; Leap or Lib, half a bushel. See Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Leck on** [laek' on'], *v.* to pour on more liquor. See Ray. To *leck on*, to pour water on. Obsolete, 1890. C.

Lension [laen'chŭn], *sb.* when great stones lie very irregularly in Bars, or declivities of hills, they call such great steps *lensions*. In use, 1890. C.

Lig [lig'], *v.* to lye. See Ray.

Like [lahyk'], *adj.* to express a small degree of similitude, and that the expression may not appear hyperbolical. [An expletive, as 'middling like,' mid'li,n lahyk', middling in health.] In use, 1890. C.

Limber, *adj.* of a twig that is gentle and slender. [Mod. pron. laem'bŭ-r, applied to the body or limbs of persons, and to things; pliable, flexible. See Johnson's Dictionary.] In modified use, 1890. C.

†**Lite** [lahy't], *sb.*; 'a *lite*,' a few, a little. See Ray. Compare 'Aleet rather;' [Exm. Scolding, &c.], Somersetshire, [Gent.] Mag. xvi. p. 407; it means 'a little sooner.' This is the same word, *i* being pronounced as *ee*, which is common in that county. Obsolete, 1890. C.

Liver [liv'ŭr, and *mod.* liv'ŭ], *v.* to deliver goods sold at a certain place or time. Ground is *liver'd*, when harden'd by the sun that the corn cannot shoot out.

†**Loert**, *sb.* See Ray, who has, 'q. lord, gaffer, lady, gammer [i. e. *lady*=gammer]; used in the Peak of Derbyshire.' [Not now used in the Peak of Derb.] Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Lone** [loa'n], *sb.* [*pron. of*] lane. [*Mod. pron.* lai'n.] In modified use, 1890. C.

Look [lŏo'k], *v.*; to *look* a thing, to seek it. [To 'look sheep or cattle,' in order to ascertain that all are in their proper grounds and well.]

Look ye [lùk' yŭ], on a surprise, and I believe it to be the same as '*Lock*' in Somersetshire [Exm. Scolding, &c.], for which see Gent. Mag. xvi. p. 407, which is there interpreted, 'what! heyday!' [Look you there!, lùk' yŭ dheeŭ, used.] In modified use, 1890. C.

Lose [loa'z], *v.*; this word is pronounced excellently, *lōze* [loa'z], as it is spell'd; the other part of England corrupt it, and say *looze* [lōo'z].

Low [loa'], *sb.* a hill, from A.S. *hlāw*, *acervus*. So a field of mine at Osmaston, [2½ miles SE. of Ashbourn], being near a barrow or large tumulus, is called the Low Close. This sometimes causes some odd sounds in the ears of people living in the south, as *High Low* [a township 4 miles SE. of Hope, in High Peak hund.], which seems to be a contradiction at first, but is intelligible enough, for it means *high hill*; 'tis also us'd in Staffordshire. See Plot, pp. 89, 109, 172, 325, 330, 392, 397, 402, 403. So in composition, Offlow, p. 403, and Totmonsflow; see the Map. Name of Roman or Saxon tumulus too, as well as of natural ones.

[In Derbyshire this word or syllable is used as the second and generic element in local nomenclature. It is derived from the A.S.: Bosworth has, '*Hlāw*, *hlāw*.
1. What covers, a grave, heap, barrow, a small hill.
2. A tract of ground gently rising, a low.'

The term occurs extensively both in the hundred of High Peak, and in the wapentake of Wirksworth; there are but few cases, however, in the hunds. of Scarsdale, Appletree, Morleston and Litchurch, and Repton and Gresley.

Under each of its applications or meanings, I give a few examples for the hund. of High Peak.

1. A hill of considerable altitude, with a tumulus on the summit: Caw Low and Lady Low, in Chapel-en-le-Frith par.; Chelmorton Low, Great Low, and Nether Low, in Chelmorton ch.; Beelow, in Peak Forest lib.; Weathery Low, in Wormhill ch.

2. A hill of less altitude, a lower eminence, with a tumulus on the summit: Staden Low, in Buxton ch.; The Low at Low Foot farm, in Fairfield ch.; Surlslow, in Peak Forest lib.; Priestcliff Low, in Priestcliff tp.; Knot Low, in Monyash ch.

3. A chapelry, hamlet, or township in *-low*, having its head place or village of the same name or designation; and in which one or more tumuli or barrows are found: High Low, tp.; Little Hucklow, ham.; Great Hucklow, ham.; Grindlow, tp.; Foolow, ham.; Wardlow, tp.; Wardlow Mires, ham.; Baslow, ch.

4. A farm with farmhouse and out-buildings, with a tumulus on a more or less elevated part of the farm: Maglow, Sittinglow (and several cottages), in Chapel-en-le-Frith par.; Woolow, Cowlow (three farms), in Fairfield ch.; Dirtlow House, in Ashford ch.; Calling Low, in Over Haddon tp.

5. A field: Rough Low, in White Hall farm, Fernilee tp.; Low Field, in the Abbey farm, Hope Woodlands ham. or tp.: this is quite a *level* field, on the E. bank of the river Derwent, having a tumulus in the NE. corner; Ricklow Dale, fields in Monyash ch.

I think it is doubtful whether 'low' is found in any name simply as the designation of a hill or other place, *without* the presence of a tumulus.

The late Thos. Bateman, Esq., of Middleton-by-Youlgreave, in his *Ten Years' Diggings in Celtic and Saxon Grave Hills in the Counties of Derby, Stafford, and York*,

from 1848 to 1858, at pp. 289-297, gives a 'List of Barrows in the Counties of Derby and Stafford, distinguished by the word "Low" subjoined to the name, or otherwise indicated by the etymology of the prefix.' In this list, of the names having the word 'Low,' there are :

In the hund. of High Peak	78
„ wapentake of Wirksworth	81
„ hund. of Scarsdale	3
„ remaining three hunds.	7

I find a *few* names of this class in addition to Bateman's list.

For the hund. of Scarsdale in which Whittington is situated : (1) Bateman has—Barlow (Great) ch., adjoining Whittington; Low Close in Eckington par.; and Hallow, in Pleasley par. (2) Additional—Little Barlow, ham., adjoining Whittington; Calow, ham., in Chesterfield par.; and Whitelow House, in Dore ch.

Besides the *lows*, *tumuli*, or *barrows* situated at the places in *low*, and from which the names are formed, there is a considerable number of *additional tumuli* or *barrows* on hills and lower eminences which are indicated in the ordnance maps by one of the following designations being printed in Old English, viz. Tumulus, Tumuli, Barrow, Barrows, Stone Barrows.

Barrow, as a *tumulus* or *burial-mound*, is derived from the A. S. : Bosworth has, 'Beorh (beorg). 1. A hill, mountain. 2. A rampart, citadel. 3. A heap, burrow or barrow, a place of burial.' Barrow-upon-Trent is a par. in the hund. of Appletree and Morleston : and as Glover, in his History of Derbyshire, says, 'The name was probably derived from a very large barrow within the parish.'—T. H.]

†**Lower**, *v.* ; to *lower*, to be drooping ; of a beast or fowl, when weak, or faint, or spiritless. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Lowk**, *v.* to whip with a horsewhip. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Luffer**, lower, from ‘loff, low’ [Exm. Scolding, &c., Somerset], for which see [Gent.] Mag. xvi. p. 407. [Chapel-F., &c. luuf·ur: sometimes in the names of fields, as in—Lower Piece, luuf·ŭr-pées’ ; Lower Meadow, luuf·ŭr-maed·ŭ.] Obsolete, 1890. C.

Lum [lùm’], *sb.* a small wood or grove. Seems to be a corruption of *lump*, which in some countries they call a clump ; as a clump of trees. [As, **Lum Wood**, lùm’ wù’d.] In modified use, 1890. C.

Lundy [lùn·di], *adj.* brutish or heavy in striking : a *lundy* fellow ; it expresses something of the disposition too, quasi, malicious withal. [Exs.—‘A lundy blow,’ ŭ lùn·di, bloa’ ; ‘A lundy fellow,’ ŭ lùn·di, fael·ŭ.]

M.

†**Madge** [maaj’], *sb.* a magpie. Obsolete, 1890.

Make [maak’, m-ai’], *v.* ; make the door [maak’ t’dooŭ, mai’t’dooŭ], shut it, or rather fasten it. They pronounce it *may*. Us’d also in Gloucestersh.

Mal, Mally, Moll, Molly [maal’, m-aal’i, mol’, mol’i], which is nearer to Mary. [All familiar forms.]

Malice [maal’i,s, -z], *v.* [to spite or vex any one ; to bear ill-will towards any one].

Manor [maan·ŭr], *sb.* the house of the manor ; in Kent, the Place or Lodge. [The manor-house at Whittington was a boarding-school extant in Dr. Pegge’s time ; and is still a boarding-school.]

Mar [maar'], *v.* to dirty : see Othello, v. 2. [357]. N.B.—This sense arises from the other of spoiling. [*Mod.* 'To spoil a child.']

Mare, *sb.* a pool or standing water, a mere. [A **mare-pool**, nearly obsolete.]

†**Marl** [maa'rl], *sb.* wonder; [Gent.] *Mag.* xvi. p. 407. 'Marl, a marvel, a wonder; Exm. Scolding, &c., Somerset.' Obsolete.

Marrow [maar'ŭ], *sb.*; the marrow on't, the fellow of it. See Ray, who has, 'a companion or fellow. A pair of gloves or shooes are not *marrows*, i. e. fellows'; when they are not alike.

Mary, *sb.* [1] Mal, Mally [see **Mal**]. [2] This is an oath; *marry*, that is, by the Virgin Mary. [(1) in use; (2) obsolete.]

Mash [maash'], *v.* to break a thing, as apples [and potatoes], all to mash; hence a mash for a horse. See Littleton's Dict. and *to mash*.

†**Mass** [maass'], *sb.*; by mess, i. e. by the mass, an oath; sometimes *mess* only. So Ben, in Congreve's *Love for Love*, very often. [In the Peak, **By th' mass**, bi, th)maas'.]

Maundrell [maundri:l], *sb.* a mattock or pick-ax, when pointed at both points [or ends].

†**Mawkin** [mau'ki:n], *sb.* a coarse flaxen broom to sweep the oven with at public bakehouses. 'Tis hung with a swivel, I think, to a long pole. They also call a slatternly girl a *mawkin*.

†**Mawl** [mau'l], *sb.* a mallow. Obsolete.

Mawx [mau'ks], *sb.* a foolish slatternly woman; see **Mox**.

Me [mée'], *for* I; as 'Who is that?' Answ. 'Me.' [In answering questions, the *objective* case of the other

personal pronouns (where it differs from the *nominative*) would no doubt be used, viz. *thee, him, her, us, them, for thou, he, she, we, they.*]

Meeghty [mée·ti], pron. of *mighty*. [Mod. Ex.—‘Mighty fine,’ mahy·ti, fahy·n.] In modified use.

†**Meet**. See Ray. It means indifferently ; q. measurably. [C. says—Used formerly at times ; ‘*meetly*, proper’ ; ‘quite *meet* to do so.’] Obsolete.

Meiny [old pron. maey·ni], *adj.* many ; a *meiny* apples, a many apples. Some say *meeny*. [Mod. pron. maen·i.] In modified use.

Melch [mael·ch], *adj.* of weather ; soft, i. e. milch.

†**Merrybauks**. See Ray, ‘a cold posset. *Derb.*’ [Spelt *merrybanks* in ed. 1674, but corrected in Errata.—W. W. S.] ; but q. if not miswritten for *merry-bowk*. Obsolete.

Mester [maes·tūr], [pron. of] master.

Mett [maett·], *sb.* a strike ; see **Strike**. See Ray : a strike, or four pecks, (More adds—a bushel). [Doubtful.]

Middin [mid·i·n], *sb.* ‘*Midding*, *sb.* a Dunghil ;’ see Ray. [Mod. Ex.—ash-middin, aass· mid·in.]

Midge [mij·], *sb.* a gnat. See Ray.

†**Miln-holms**, *sb. pl.* ‘*Mill-holms*, watery places about a mill-dam ;’ see Ray. A field near my miln at Unston is called the *Miln-holm*. Obsolete.

Milner [mil·nūr], *sb.* [pron. of] miller, and **Miln** [mil·n], [pron. of] mill ; hence the name *Milner* in Yorkshire. [The same in South Peak, but not in North Peak.]

†**Minginater**, *sb.* one that makes fret-work. See Ray. ‘Tis used for a plasterer. Obsolete.

Moldewarp, *sb.* a mole ; pronounced *moodywarp* [móo·di·waa·(rp)] : *muldvarp*, Danish.

†**Moods** [móo·dz], *sb. pl.*, moulds, or mould, i. e. earth: see **Moldewarp**. Obsolete, 1890. B.

Moon-cauf [móo·n kau·f], *sb.* moon-calf; an idiot. 'Tis much such an expression as the Dutch, *blexoms kint*, child of lightning, and a word of reproach too, as that is; for they cry, '*ah, thou moon cauf.*' It means an embryo or abortion; the moon being suppos'd to cause the cow to slink her young. Old Plays, ix. p. 207. [Rarely used.]

Moor [mooŭ·r], *pron.* of *more*.

Mores [mooŭ·rz], *sb. pl.* i. e. hills; hence the hilly part of *Staffordshire* is called the *Morelands*, &c. See Ray; but q. if not from moor, a swampy marshy ground, as a great part of the moors in Derbyshire are; and see *moor* in Kent. And in Derbyshire fields consisting of wet low grounds I observe are called *moors*, as a field of mine at Osmaston, Stony moors; Ashmoors, near Chesterfield; Exmoor Forest in Somerset [but Exmoor is high].

Morrice-dance. [*Mod. pron.* mor·iz·daan·si·n, and mod·ist·daan·s.] In modified use.

†**Mort** [mau·rt], *sb.* See Ray, who has, '*Murth, sb.*; "a murth of corn," abundance of corn.' Obsolete.

†**Moss** [moss·], *sb.* rotten ground; [a bog; a place where peat is found, moorland]. Obsolete.

Mother [muudh·ŭ·r], *sb.*; the ordinary sort of women, when old, they call '*mother* such a one.' [Sometimes 'dame such a one,' especially if a dowager.]

Motty [mot·i], *sb.* the mark thrown at in quoit-playing. [More used formerly.]

Mox [mok·s], *sb.* [1] a moth; [2] for *Maux*, by which they mean a foolish and slatternly woman. [Mod. forms for No. 1—*sing.* mok', *plur.* mok's.] See **Mawkin**, **Mawx**.

Moyder [maoy·dŭ-r], *v.* See Ray, who has, '*Moydered*, pp. "welly moyder'd," almost distracted. *Chesh.*' But I think it has another sense in Derbyshire. [Mod. Ex.—'Nearly moydered,' neeŭ'li maoy·dŭd.]

Muck [mùk], *sb.* [Mod. use = dung and dirt.] Plot's Staffordshire, p. 341, and *muck't*, *ibid.* See Ray. *Mux*, dirt; Gent. Mag. xvi. p. 407, Somersetshire. *Muck*; Old Plays, vii. p. 119.

Mun [mùn·-, mù'n *in pause*], *v. used for must*, sing. and pl. Also, *must* for *may*, as, 'I will go if I *must*.' *Mun*; Percy's Songs, i. pp. 37, 40, 175. See **Munna**.

Mung [mùng·(g)], *sb.* oats ground, husk and all together, for dogs. Muncorn is mixt corn or miscellane; and *mong* is mix'd. Littleton writes it truly *mong-corn*, and I would spell it *mong*.

Munger [mùn·jŭr], *v.* (*g* soft) to grumble. [In use years ago.]

Munna [mùn·ŭ], *used for 'Must not.'* [Mod. pron. Whittington, moa'nt; Ashover, &c., mùn·ŭ.] In modified use.

N.

Nab [naab'], *sb.* a short steep hill, as Hundo-Nabb. I suppose a corruption of Knob. Camd. vol. 11. col. 910. [Also **Nab** or **Nob**, the top of a steep hill; also **Bonk**, bongk, or **Bank**, baan'gk, used.]

Nag [naag'], *sb.* a saddle-horse.

Nan, **Nans**, or **Nance** [naan', naan's]. In the South, Nancy. [Familiar forms of Ann, Anne.]

Nang-nail [naang'-nai:l], *sb.* a corn in the foot, which answers very well to Latin *clavus*.

Nar [naar'], *adj.* [pron. of] nearer.

Nay [nai·], παρέλκες [redundant]. ‘*Nay*, I don’t know.’

Nazard [naaz·ŭrd], *adj.* us’d to a calf or any other young thing, meaning silly or simple. ’Tis us’d also of young children.

†**Neam**, *sb.* a word us’d in speaking of or to old men; thus, ‘my *neam* Dawson.’ So **nont**, as ‘my *nont* Kirk,’ speaking to an old woman. Now, *my nont* is plainly *mine aunt*; the *n* by crasis coalescing with the latter word; and so it does in the other case, for *eam* is uncle in Saxon, so it should be writ (however they jumble it in pronunciation) *mine eam*. It was customary in other countries to call old people unkles and aunts. So Sir Geo. Wheler in his *Journey into Greece*, p. 319, ‘We were lodged at a Greek’s house, called Barba-Demou, who treated us civilly; only he was hard put to it, to get provision for so many of us. Barba is a word the Greeks, as well as the Italians, use for unkle; but do also give it to antient men, in honour of them.’ See Ray. [Ray omits that ’tis given mostly to old people.] Obsolete.

†**Neckabout**, *sb.* ‘any woman’s neck-linen. *Sheffield* ;’ Ray. Obsolete.

Needs [née·dz]; as in ‘to do one’s *needs*’; cacare.

Neigh [naey·], *adv.* nigh : *neigh*, Lewis’s Pref. to *Antiq. of Feversham*.

†**Nēld** [née·ld], *sb.* needle. Obsolete.

Nesh [naesh·], *adj.* tender. Plot, *Hist. Staffordsh.* p. 148, writes it *nash*. See Ray. [For an exhaustive account of this word, see *Four Dialect Words*: Clem, Lake, Nesh, and Oss, by T. Hallam, E. D. S. Series, No. 48, 1885.]

Nestlehub [naes·’l-bùb·], [a child or person fond of being at home; ‘Go out mon, don’t be such a *nestlehub*,’ goo aayt mon, dun·ŭ bi, sich ŭ naes·’lbùb·].

Nestle-cock [naes'1-kok']. [This word has precisely the same meaning as **Nestlebub**, and is used occasionally.]

Netting [naett'i,n], *sb.* 'Old *netting*,' old urine; so called from *neat* or *net*, as being us'd in washing. *Net* is clean; as in *Net weight*.

Newt, *sb.* *Salamandra aquatica*; as for the etymology, see *Effet* in *Kenticisms*. Newt or Evet; Borlase, *Nat. Hist.* p. 284. [*Mod. pron.* nùwt', and ni,wt', stress on i.]

Nick [nik'], *sb.* [a notch or indentation], what they call a *nitch* in the South. I observe that in Derbyshire they pronounce *c* like *k*; in the South like *ch*. We have Hardwick, &c.; in the South they say Greenwich, Harwich.

†**Nights**, *sb. pl.* They sometimes reckon by nights as the Saxons did. Ashbourn Fair, Oct. 9, they call the nine nights' Fair; i.e. nine nights after Mich^s. So we, a fortnight; this day se'nnight. The Britons also reckon'd by nights. Camden, col. xix. 433, 434. Obsolete.

†**Nittle**, *adj.* See Ray: 'tis the same word as *knightle*, which Ray explains 'a *knightle* man, an active or skilful man'; we use it in the sense of handy, or ingenious. Obsolete.

†**Nity**, *adj.* ingenious; see above. [**Natty**, naat'i, is now used.] Obsolete.

Niver [niv'ũ-r], *pron.* of *never*.

No' [nuu], *adv. pron.* of *not* [contracted], as 'Yo' mun no' goaa' [*old* Yoa mŭn nuu goa'ũ, *mod.* yũ moa'nt gooũ]; [i. e. you mustn't go]; 'he did no'' [ée did nũ], i. e. he did not. See Fuller's *Hist. of Waltham*, p. 14. [Also **dunno'**, dùn'ũ = don't; see **Dunnot**, **Dunna**.]

Noggin [*old* nuugin, *mod.* nog'i,n], *sb.* See Ray, who has, 'a little piggin holding about a pint.'

None [nau'n]. 'He'll go *none*'; observe also the placing, for 'he'll not go.' ['He'll none go' also used.]

†**Nont** [for *Aunt*], *sb.* See **Neam**. [*Mod. pron. on't.*] Obsolete; but *ont* is in use.

Nook [nóo·k'], *sb.* a corner. [Used for the corner on each side of the fireplace; but oftener years ago. Also the phrase 'Nooks and corners' used.]

Nor [nŭr—*unemph.*], *conj.* than. 'More haste *nor* good speed.' See Ray. [E. D. S. reprint has, 'than; more *nor* I, i.e. more than I.'] Nor for 'than' is Scotch. See Birch's *Life of Prince Henry*, *passim*.

Nōther [noa·dhŭ-r], *adj.* [*pron. of*] neither. [Its use much diminished.]

Nou [nuuw'], **N8**, [*pron. of*] no, *adv.* [*of negation*]; see **Nought**. [Both nuuw' and noa' used. On the Greek 8, see note s. v. **Dog**.]

Nought [nuuw·t' or naow·t'], *sb.* i. e. nothing, which is good pronunciation of the old *noght* (*o* sounding as 8, here and in *nou*, for *no*, *adv.*), bad; commonly or in English 'tis naught, naughty, and naughtiness, for bad, badness; but I take naught and nought to be entirely the same word. [On the Greek 8, see note s. v. **Dog**.]

Now, *adv.*; 'how *now*, John?' when they meet, q. how do you do now? Sometimes, *how now*, means, what is the matter, and then 'tis spoken eagerly or hastily. 'There is indeed now'; it seems to make a vehement affirmation. [Very generally used, as:—'Nah lad, how are tha gerrin' on?' 'Naa then, what's up naa—summat amiss?']

Nowch, *sb.* a swelling on the forehead or head from a blow: sure not from *notch*, which is a cut or nick inward. [Occasionally used: 'By Gum, he had a fine *nowch* o'er t' yead'; 'That wor a *nowch* an' no mistak'; 'He did *nowch* him.']

†**No who** ; he has *no who* with him, he is never satisfied ; *who* is the sound made to stop a horse, and 'tis as much as to say, he never bids himself stop. *No ho* : Old Plays, v. p. 44. 'Tis a corruption of *ho* (as when said to a horse, may be) ; for see Percy's Songs, i. p. 20. {By *who* Pegge surely meant the *sound* of the modern E. *who*.}

Nubbles, Nubbs [nùb'lz, nùb'z], *sb.* tanner's bark after it has been us'd. [Mod. Ex.—'Grind it (bark) into *nubbles* about t' size of a thumb.']

†**Nuncle** [nùngk'l], [for *uncle*]. See **Neam**. Obsolete.

Nur [nuur'], *sb.* *Nor* or *nur* is a wooden ball, which, thrown upon the ground, the boys drive forward by striking it with a stick which has a nob on the end ; they call it a *Nur-stick*, and the game, playing at *Nur*. One boy drives one way, the other, another ; if more play, they have so many on a side. The like wooden ball is call'd a *Nur* in the game of *Nur* and *Spell*, which takes its name from it. Littleton explains a *gnar* in wood by a knot.

O.

O [old oa' and ao'l, mod. au'], pron. of *all*. In use by elderly people, 1890.

O or **Yō** [oa', yoa'], *sb.* an ewe. [Also yi,w', yuuw'.]

†**Oaf**, *sb.* an elf, i. e. ouph. Upton's Observ. on Shakespeare, p. 301. [Formerly **Oafling** was used for 'a child found on a doorstep, by fairies or spirits.'] Obsolete.

O Law [oa' lau'], {equivalent to} the French exclamation, *helas* ! [Also—'O laws o' laws' = oa' lau'z ũ lau'z.]

Old, *adj.* Th'owd on [th)uuw'd ũn], the old one, i. e. the Devil. [Also t' aow'd ũn.]

Ole [*old* oa·l and ao·l, *mod.* au·], *adj.* all; *oll*, Gent. Mag. xvi. p. 297. *Olbeyt*; Antiq. Repertory, p. 29.

Ōmost [om·ŭst], *adv.* [*pron. of*] almost.

On, for *of*, [*prep.*]. ‘A bad sort *on* a body’ [ŭ baad·sca·ŭt ŭn ŭ bod·i], i. e. a bad sort of a person; ‘that yo tell’n *on*’ [dhaat·yoa tael’n on·], that you tell of; ‘a part *on*’t’ [ŭ paar·t on)t], a part of it.

†**On-** [on·-], for *un-*; as *ondo me* [on·doo·mi], for *undo me*; *onpin it* [on·pin·], for *unpin it*. [Obsolete some time ago; now ‘un-’, ŭn·-.]

†**One** [wau·n], the same; ‘all by *one*, since I saw him last.’ [Obsolete some time ago.]

Oozle, *sb.* the blackbird, {the ousel}. My MS. Collections of Nat. Hist. of Derbyshire, p. 79; Warburton, p. 93; Pennant, pp. 229, 230.

Or, *prep.* before. Scottish. Fuller, Worthies, p. 303. [Pronounced ‘er,’ aer-.]

Ore [oa·ŭ-r], *prep.* [*pron. of*] over.

Orts [orts, now au·ts], *sb. pl.* remains [of fodder or of children’s food]. Shakespeare has the word in the same sense but in singular; ‘some slender *ort* of his remainder,’ Timon of Ath. iv. [3. 100; *orts*, Troil. v. 2. 158. In the Peak, au·ts].

Oss [oss·], *v.* offer. ‘To *osse*, to offer to doe, to aim at or intend to doe; “ossing comes to bossing,” Prov. Chesh. I did not *osse* to meddle with it, i. e. I did not dare, &c.; forte ab *audeo*, *ausus*’ (Ray); but I do not perceive that in Derbyshire it has the sense of *dare*, and the etymon from *ausus* is ridiculous. [For an exhaustive account of this word, see Four Dialect Words: Clem, Lake, Nesh, and Oss, by T. Hallam, E. D. S. Series, No. 48, 1885.] {If *oss* is at all related to F. *oser*, then it is also related to Lat. *audere*.}

Ottomy [ot'ŭmi], *sb.* an anatomy. [J. B. gives—'A very lean person or creature. In use some time ago; but seldom now: ot'ŭ-mahy'z or ot'i,mahy'z now used.' J. C. states—'Formerly the word *ottermize* was used for any one bedaubed with mud or filth, as, "He wor a ottermize."']

†**Outen**, *adj.*; *outen* work, out-doors work. Obsolete.

Over [oa'vŭr, now oa'ŭ-r]; of going to any place. 'I shall go *over* to Wirksworth,' where it does not mean so much over the moors to Wirksworth, as if it were an ellipsis; for they use it where there are no moors.

Owler [uuw'lŭ-r], *sb.* an alder. {A. S. *alr.*}

†**Oxen** [ok's'n], *v.*; to *oxen*, to take bull. MS. Memorandums of Mr. Hen. Lowe of Whittington. Obsolete.

†**Oxter** [ok'stŭr], *sb.* an armpit; axilla. See Ray. Obsolete.

P.

†**Pair**, *v.* A cow is said to *pair*, or *pare*, when she abates of her milk; quasi *impair*; {M. E. *apairen*}. She is said also to *truck*, which see. [**Pare** in use in the Peak.] Obsolete.

Pal, **Pally** [paall', paal'li], [*for*] Poll, Polly.

Pansion [paan'chŭn], *sb.* an earthen pan for milk; this *-sion* or *-tion* seems a diminutive here. [In the Peak, *Panchion*, paan'chŭn.]

†**Paramarrow**, *sb.* a sow-gelder. Obsolete.

Partly [paa'rtli], *adv.* almost.

†**Pash** [paash'], *sb.*; 'a mad *pash*,' a mad-brain. *Chesh.* See Ray. Obsolete.

Paut or **Pawt** [pau't]. See **Pote**.

Paxwax [paak's-waak:s], *sb.* the strong ligament in sheep and oxen called ἀπονεύρωσις. *Packwax* is cited by Johnson from Mr. Ray [E. D. S., B. 16] ; q. unde derivatur. [Also **Packwax**, paakk'-waak:s. *Paxwax* in the Peak.]

Pe [pée' = piy'], [*pron. of*] Peter.

†**Penbowk**. See **Bowk**. Obsolete.

Pent [paen't], [*pron. of*] paint.

Percock [paer'kok'], *sb.* an early sort of apple, [so used at Whittington] ; q. *præcox* ; but I take it to be the same word as *Princock*, from which 'tis a corruption, and which see in Ray.

Perk [paer'k], *v.* [*pron. of*] to perch. [What are tha doin' *perkin'* theer ?]

†**Pescods**, *sb. pl.*, i. e. peas-cods, or peas in the husk or *swad*, as they term it ; for husks, Luke xv. 16, Wiclif has *coddis*, i. e. cods. *Peskodde*, Mr. Brander's MS. Cookery, No. 65. [Used many years ago ; pee'-swaddz used now.]

Pick [pik'], *v.* [1] to vomit, *rejectare* ; same word as *puke*, of which Dr. Johnson gives no etymon. [2] So to *pick* corn or hay, i. e. pitch it from the wagon into the barn at the *picking-hole*. *sb.* [3] Picks and Diamonds, the red spots which come on people's legs when in an evening they sit near the fire and burn their shins. [Senses (1) and (2) in use.]

Pig [pig'], *sb.* of lead [used at Wh.] ; 'tis us'd of a lump of silver, Churchill's Trav. i. p. 56 ; and of bloom, Plot's Staffordsh. p. 162, where you may see the occasion or origin of it. See my Nat. Hist. of Derbyshire.

†**Pigeon-house**, *sb.* dove-cote. [**Pigeon-cote**, pij-ŭn-koa:t, used.] Obsolete.

Piggin [pig'i,n], *sb.* a little pail or tub with an erect handle. See Ray. 'Tis the Welsh Piccyn [picyn], a noggin; [but *picyn* seems mere English.]

Pik [pik], pitch. In the Legend of St. Erasmus, 'tis *pyk*. {This reference shows that Dr. Pegge refers to *pitch*, *sb.* a resinous exudation, Lat. *pix*; not to the verb *to pitch*.}

†**Pike** [pahy'k], *v.* to pick. [**Pick**, pik', used, as, 'Pickin' th' ends off gooseberries, pik'i,n dh) aen'z of' góo:zbŭri,z, &c.] Obsolete.

†**Pill** [pil'], *for* Will; i. e. William. Obsolete.

†**Pillow-beer** [pil-ŭ-beeŭ:r], *sb.* a pillow-coat, {cover}. *Pyllow-bers*; Inventory, 1530. Obsolete.

Pime [pahy'm], *v.*; *piming* about, hiding about, and looking to see what he can pick up and steal. [Mod. Ex.—'Peepin' an' pimin' about,' pée:p'i,n ũn pahy'mi,n ũbaay't.]

†**Pin-cod** [pin'-kod'], *sb.* [a pin-cushion; see Ray]. See *Cod*. Obsolete.

Pin-fold [pin'-faow'd], *sb.* a pound. Milton's *Comus*, initio, l. 7.

Pingle [ping'g'l], *sb.* a little field. See Ray, who has, 'a small croft or picle.'

Pink [pink], *sb.* the mennow. {Common in Shropshire.}

Pize [pahy'z], *v.*; to *pize* a ball, to strike it with the hand; so the game is call'd *pize-ball*. To *pize down* a hare, i. e. with a gun; meaning to strike her down. I suppose from *to poize*, to strike the ball true, full, and direct.

†**Plain** [plain], *v.* to complain. Obsolete.

Pleaching a hedge [plai'chi,n-ŭ-aej']. *Planching*, Plot's *Staffordsh.* p. 357. *Plashing* in Kent. [Ray has, 'to

pleach a hedge, to cut a quickset hedge so that the hawthorn or trees, &c., lye sloping and make a good close fence. *Salop.*']

†**Pleck** [plaek`], *sb.*; this word is both us'd by itself, and in composition of names of places, (as meadow-*pleck* in the Peak) for *place*. See Ray. In a lease of Meadow-pleck, it is called *Meadow-place*. [In Burbage, near Buxton, there is a farm called 'Th' Plecks.'] Obsolete.

†**Plush** [plùsh`]; at a *plush*, at an instant. Obsolete.

Poke [poa`k], *v.*; to poke out the finger; or to poke one's head, when by an ill carriage, a person thrusts his head forward, and does not hold it up.

Poke [poa`k], *sb. saccus*. Ray's Engl. Words, p. 8; in North-Country Words, 'a sack or bag.'

Poo [póo`], [*pron. of*] pull.

†**Poops** [póo`ps], *sb. pl.* See Ray: 'gulps in drinking.' Obsolete.

Poorly [pooŭ`rli], *adv.* sickly; ill.

Posie [poa`zi], *sb.* bouquet; nosegay. Pastor Fido, v. sc. 8. [Sometimes used.]

Poss [pos`], *v.*; to *poss* {to push}, as a calf or lamb does in sucking.

Pote [*old* poa`t], *v.*; 'to *pote* the cloaths off,' to kick all off; to push or put out. See Ray. 'To *pótee*, to push with one's feet;' Gent. Mag. xvi. p. 407; in Derbyshire, to *pawt*. [Now *pau`t*. In the Peak, *pote*, poa`t.]

Potter [pot`ŭ-r], *sb.* a poker.

[**Pow**] **P8** [puuw`], *sb.* [*pron. of*] pole. [On the Gr. 8, see note s. v. **Dog**.]

†**Power**, *sb.* a great many. Dugdale, Baronage, i. p. 38. Obsolete.

Prey yo [prai·yŭ], I pray you.

Proud taylor, *sb.* a goldfinch. [J. C. sends the following note :—‘ This bird is very proud of its tail, hence its name ; it draws its tail on the ground like a pigeon, making love to its mate, &c.’]

†**Proveable**, *adj.*; corn is said to be so, when it proves well. Obsolete.

†**Puddle** [pùd·l], *adj.* plump ; almost fat. Obsolete.

†**Purse** [puur·si], *adj.* unwieldy, with fat ill laid on, and so loosely full like a purse (!); ’tis us’d in Lincolnshire. Obsolete. {Fr. *poussif* ; O. Fr. *pourcif*.}

Pynett [pahy·nüt], *sb.* a magpie. So the famous sign at Whittington is call’d the Cock and Pynett. ’Tis the diminutive of pie, i. e. pianet [pie]. Pennant, p. 171. {Cf. *pianot* in Halliwell.}

Q.

Quail [kwai·l], *v.* to grow ill. [Mod. sense, to be frightened, as, ‘he quailed again, he wor so scar’d.’] In modified use.

Quie-calf [kwahy·ŭ kau·f], a female calf. [Also pron. kwee· kau·f by a young farmer.]

Quirken’d, *pp.* choakt. ‘Whirkened, *pp.* choaked, strangled’; Ray.

R.

†**Rack** [raak], *sb.* of mutton, neck. Old Plays, x. p. 228 ; Littleton. Obsolete.

Radle, *sb.* ruddle. [Mod. form ‘Red-raddle,’ raedd·raad·l.] In modified use.

Rafling [raaf·li,n], *adj.* ordinary, mean, bad.

†**Ragg'd** [raag·d], *pp.* a tree is *ragg'd*, when full of fruit. Obsolete.

Rake [rai·k], [1] *sb.* mineral term. Fuller, Worth. p. 229. [2] *v.* *rake* the fire, i. e. to rake coals over the lighted fire, which of course would check the burning. This was done by a *cow-rake*, which I suppose may be a corruption of *co-rake*, i. e. coal-rake. Willis's Cath. ii. p. 79. [No. 1 used in the lead-mining districts; and No. 2 at Whittington, &c.]

Rammel [raam·i,l], *sb.* small spray-wood left after the cordwood, stakes, and all the larger stuff is taken out. Soap-boilers buy it and burn it for the ashes: a corruption of Fr. *ramée* {F. *rameau*; O.F. *ramel*}. Gough, Croyland, Append. pp. 36, 84, has Lat. *ramilliam*. [In the Peak, the word means 'refuse-stone.']

Rap [raap'], *sb.* hit; it carries a notion of sound with it often. ['*Rap* at the door' used.]

Rat [raat'], *sb.*; all to *rats*, i. e. scraps. [Mod. Ex.—'All to rats and ribbons' = au· tũ raat's ũn rib'i,nz.]

†**Rate** [rait] **flax**, a corruption of *rot*(!). [It is curious how the Doctor makes out this word to be a corruption of *rot*. Ray has, '*Rait*, *v.*; "to *rait* timber," and so ["to *rait*] flax and hemp," to put it into a pond or ditch, to water it, to harden or season it.' Marshall, E. D. S., B. 2, E. Yorkshire, has, '*Rait*, *v.* to dissipate the sap of vegetables, by exposing them abroad to the weather. Hay is said to be *raited* when it has been much exposed to an alternacy of wet and dry weather.' Speaking of flax, Mr. Marshall says—'From the "line-pit" it is carried to the 'rating-ground,' a piece of unbroken aftergrass, where the sheaflets are untied, and the flax spread thin upon the

grass. . . . Here it lies until it be sufficiently "rated"; namely, until the more woodlike substance of the stems will separate freely from the filaments or flaxen fibres, while these remain yet untainted. — Vol. ii. p. 74.'
 Obsolete.

Ratton [raat'n], *sb.* a rat.

Rawm [rau'm], *v.* to reach, or strive to reach high, from whence 'a great rawming fellow.' See Ray; who has, '*Ream*, *v.* to stretch out the hand to take anything. *Rame*, *Raume*, *v.* to reach.' '*To ream*, to stretch;' Gent. Mag. xvi. p. 407, Somersetshire.

†**Reave**, *v.*; to *reave* a person of bad company, to break him of it. Obsolete.

†**Reef** [réef'], *sb.* the itch, i. e. the rife distemper. [Ray has, 'the reefe, the itch.' E. D. S., B. 17.] Obsolete.

†**Reet**, in driving a horse, means 'go from'; *q.* to the right, for *right* they pronounce *reeght*. See *Hawve*. Obsolete.

†**Rein**, *sb.* *rēin* [raey'n], a part or piece of a hedge in the middle of a field. Obsolete.

†**Remedy**, *sb.* a schoolboy's holiday; *q.* *remedium laboris*, or *remedium*, to cure a boy that pretends to be sick to avoid going to school. Obsolete.

Retching [raech'i'n], stretching.

†**Ridd** [rid'], *sb.* seems to mean boughs of trees; *v.* Collections on Whittington, p. 3. Obsolete.

Ridden [rid'n], *pp.* rid; carried away. [Mod. Ex.—*v.* 'Ridden it away,' rid'nit ũwai.]

Riddle [rid'l], *sb.* a sieve [for oats, &c.]. See Ray.

Rig [rig'], *sb.* [*pron. of*] ridge; *rygge*, the back. Pierce Pl. p. 233 [B. xix. 282]. So *brig*, for bridge.

†**Rissoms** [riz'ũmz] **of oats**, *sb. pl.* broken sheaves, or straws with the ears. [In the Peak, stalks or stems of corn with the ears intact.] **Obsolete.**

Rops [rop's], *sb. pl.* guts of sheep, [pigs, &c.]; *q.* ropes.

Round [old raay'nd], *adj.* large; as, 'round coals.'

Rue-bargain [róo'-baa'rgi:n], *sb.* an agreement that one repents of.

†**Rungeous**, *adj.* hasty with violence. [**Lungeous**, lùn'jűz used.] **Obsolete.**

Runlet, *sb.* [In Halliwell: *Rundel*, *Runnel*, a small stream. In Sleigh's Derbysh. Gloss.: *Runnel*, a gutter.] *Old Plays*, vi. p. 381; x. pp. 52, 186.

S.

†**Sa**; 'as e'er I *sa*,' as ever I saw. [**Seed**, sée'd, now used.] **Obsolete.** See **Seed**.

Sad [saad'], *adj.* for bad; as, 'you're a *sad* one.'

†**Salty**, *adj.* of a bitch, when she is proud, or in her heat; it answers to Latin *salax*. [**On the heat**, or **proud**, used.] **Obsolete**, 1894. C.

†**Sam** [saam'], *v.*; to *sam* the pot, to put the thickening in, when they make broth. **Obsolete.**

Samm'd [saam'd], *pp.* of company, gather'd together; 'it will be late before they are *samm'd*.' [Mod. Ex.—'Sam up,' saam' ùp' = gather together. A. S. *samnian*, to assemble, collect, gather.]

Sanner [saan'ũ-r], *adj.* [*pron. of*] sooner.

†**Sarrant** [saar'ũnt], *sb.* servant; and so in Somersetshire. *Gent. Mag.* xvi. p. 405: in Derbyshire we say also *sarrow'd*, for serv'd. [Now **Sarvant**, saa'rvũnt.] **Obsolete.**

†**Sarrow**, *v.* to serve. Obsolete.

Scaddle, *adj.* [said of a] cow that has short horns. V. in Kenticisms, [where he has 'wild, unlucky, mischievous, as a *scaddle* cat, boy, &c.' See Wright and Halliwell. The *pp.* *scaddled* is now used in the sense of frightened, shy. Exx.—To a boy—'Ah tha scaddled thing, it'll none touch thee'; 'Tha aren't scaddled surely.'] Participle in use.

†**Scale-fire**, when a house or town is on fire. I us'd to wonder what its etymon was; but finding Mr. Hen. Lowe in his MS. Memorandums writes it *scath-fire*, I find it is a meer corruption; this being the true orthography. Johnson writes *scare-fire*, non male. Obsolete.

Scowl [skaaw'l], *v.* [to] frown. Old Plays, ii. p. 257. [Exx.—'Dunna scowl so'; 'doesn't he scowl?']

†**Scowl a brow**, by sight; the scowl or frown, or cast of the brow; [not] a corruption of 'scale of the eye,' as in Ray on the Deluge, p. 91. See **Scowl**. [Mod. Ex.—'Scowl of the eye,' a sort of contemptuous look.] Obsolete.

Scrat [skraat'], *v.* to scratch.

Scrat, *sb.* Old **Scrat** [uuwd-skraat'], what in the South is Old Scratch, viz. the devil.

Seed [sée'd], *q.* see'd; preter-imp. of *see* [i. e. saw]. Harsnet agst. Darrel, p. 215, has *see* for 'I saw.'

†**Seim**, *adj.* seven. Obsolete.

†**Seim**. Somersetshire, Gent. Mag. xvi. p. 408. [Reference wrong; used at Wh. many years ago as *fat* or *lard*.]

Sell, **Sen** [sael', saen'], [*two pron. of*] self; Ray, p. 53. [**Sen** is nearly always used.]

†**Sell'd** [sael'd], *pp.* sold. [Mod. form **Sowd**, suuw'd.] Obsolete.

Sen. See **Sell**.

Setterday [saet·ŭrdi], [*pron. of*] Saturday. In use, 1890. R., C.

†**Sew**, preter-imp. of *sow*. Obsolete. {Still in use in Cambs.}

†**Shaling of oats**. Plot's Staffordsh. p. 170. [Mod. form **Shivs**, shiv'z] Obsolete, 1890. R.

†**Shaw** [shau·], *sb.* a wood that encompasses a close. See Ray. In Kent they pronounce it a *shave*. Obsolete.

†**Sheep-lee**, *sb.* a place fenc'd in on three sides, for the sheep to go into in stormy weather; one sees several of 'em on the moors. Q. to *lew* the sheep, as they say in Kent, or where they may stand in the *lee*, or under the wind. [**Sheep pen**, shee'p' paen', now used.] Obsolete, 1890.

Sheer corn [shee'ŭ-r kau'rn], *v.* to reap corn; ab A. S. *sceran*, tondere, radere.

Shift [shift], *sb.*; one shift a day; id est, one turn at the mines of six hours; sometimes more, and sometimes fewer.

Shirk [shaerk'], *v.*; a shirking trick; a shirking fellow; in Somersetshire, '*sherking* or *sharking*, an eager desire to cheat or defraud another;' Gent. Mag. xvi. p. 407. See also my Kentish Proverbs, No. 33. ['To shirk out' (of work); 'He'll shirk out if possible,' now used.] In modified use.

†**Shirl cock**, *sb.*, a thrush; for *shrill-cock*, by metathesis, as is very common with respect to the *r*. So they will say otherwise *shirll* for shrill. Obsolete.

†**Shoo** [shóo·], *pron.* [of] *she*. [And see **Hoo**.] Obsolete.

†**Shoon** [shóo'n], *sb. pl.* shoes; a plural. [Now **Shoes**, shóo'z.] Obsolete.

†**Shoot**, *v.* to squitter [q. v.]; *forire*. Obsolete, Feb. 1894. C.

†**Shoule**, *sb.* a shovel. See Ray, who has *Shool* for *Yorksh.* &c. So a *shool* is a shovel in Somersetshire, Gent. Mag. xvi. p. 407; hence to *shool* up dirt. [Now **Shovel**, shùv'1.] Obsolete.

Shut [shùt-], *pp.* rid, quit; as to get *shut* of a thing. So a herring is *shotten*, when it has spawn'd. See Massinger, p. 278. [No. 1 in use.]

Sick [sik'], *sb.* a brook, when very small. V. Chesterfield, p. 155. See Ray, who has, 'Sike, *sb.* a little rivulet.' [Obsolete as a general term for a small brook. At Staveley, three miles E. of Whittington, there is a small brook called *Tinker-sick*.]

†**Side** [sahy'-d], *adj.* long; 'my coat is very *side*,' i.e. very long. See Ray. Obsolete.

Side ye [sahy'd yŭ], *v.* stand aside. 'Side ye, Bonso' lads,' is a cant saying with them. Bonsal [*Bonsall*] is nigh Matlock.

Sile [sahy'l], *v.*; to *sile* milk, to pour it through a sieve.

Sin [sin'], *adv.* since. About James and Ch. I time, it was usually written *sithence*, as Somner, *Antiq. Cant.*, often writes it; but before, viz. temp. Henry VIII, 'twas {also} written *sins*, as Leland writes it in his *Itinerary*: it was written also formerly *sythe*. In Kent they say *sin* for since. Ben Jonson, *Alchemist*, pp. 56, 68.

†**Sine**, *adv.* late; as, 'as well soon as *sine*.' Obsolete.

†**Sione**. Mineral term, Fuller, *Worthies*, p. 229. Obsolete.

Sit, *v.* [to] burn to [in a pan], in English. [Ex.—'Thou'll

sitten that milk ' = dhaa')l sit'n dhaat milk.] In modified use.

Skeer the fire [skee'ür th)fahyŭ-r], poke the dust or ashes out at the bottom with the poker. See Ray.

Skew, *adj.*; a *skew'd* horse, a pyed horse; one of two colours. 'This *skew* kind of language;' Old Plays, v. p. 46, which is afterward compared to the man half white, half black, of Ptolemy Lagi. [**Skew-bald**, skùw-bau'ld, used.] In modified use.

Slade [slai'd], *sb.* name of fields, as Horston Slade, at Osmaston. See Plot's Staffordsh. p. 47; 'a piece of ground called *Hunger-moore-slade*.' {A. S. *slæd*.}

Slag [slaag'], *sb.* [refuse] of lead and of iron. Plot's Staffordsh. p. 164.

Slate, *v.* See Ray; who has, "'To slete a dog," is to set him at anything, as swine, sheep, &c.' [*Old pron.* slee'üt, *mod.* slip'.] In modified use.

Slatterments [slaat'ürmaen:ts], *sb. pl.* small parcels, [bits or relics].

Slaver [slaav'ür], *v.* Dr. Mead on Poisons, pp. 28, 138, writes *slabber*; 'tis the same word. *Slaver*; Gent. Mag. 1737, p. 691. [To lose spittle.]

Sleck [slaek'], *sb.* See **Coblins** [small coal]; it is the smallest coal. So called from *slaking* the fire [i.e. in the sense of assuaging or slackening it] by putting such small stuff upon it. See Johnson, v. *Slock* and *Slake* [to quench, relax].

Sled [slaed'], *sb.* a sledge: v. Collections on Whittington, p. 3.

Slim [slim'], *adj.* [1] sly; [2] slender-bodied; and [3] thin-clothed; Ray. [Nos. 2 and 3 in use.]

Slive [slahy'v], *v.*; a *sliving* fellow, one not so honest as he should be. See Ray. [Ex.—‘He goes slivin’ about from mornin’ to night’=ée gùs slahy·vi,n ŭbaa‘yt frŭ m aurni,n tŭ néet’.]

Sliving [slahy·vi,n], *sb.* [a slice]; as a great *sliving* of bread, for instance.

Slobber [slob·ŭr], *v. i. e.* to slabber; [to smear with victuals issuing from the mouth].

Slocken’d [slok·’nd], *pp.* chok’d, suffocated; in Johnson, *v. Slock*.

Slother, *v.* [to] slide. [*Mod. pron.* slùdh·ŭ-r.] In modified use.

Slough, [*sb.* a miry place, dirty hole.] ‘The road being very deep, and full of *sloughs*’; Maundrell, p. 8.

Sloutch, [1] *sb.* a slovenly person. [2] *v.* to *sloutch* a hat, to let down the brims all round.

†**Slow-worm** [sloa·-wuu‘:rm], *sb.* the blind-worm or caecilia. [**Lob-worm**, lob·-wuu‘:rm, and **blind-worm**, blahy·nd-wuu‘:rm, used.] Obsolete.

Slur [sluur’], *v.* to slide on ice.

Smithy [smidh·i], *sb.* [1] Dryden in his *Virgil*, viii. 591, calls the trough in which the iron is quench’d *the smithy*; but I take that to be a mistake; *v. Schediasmata ad Virg. Aen.* viii. 451. [2] A forge; so Allan, *Sherburn*, p. 185. No. 2, a forge, or blacksmith’s shop, still in use, Feb. 1894. C.

Smoothing [smóo·dhi,n], *part.* and **Smoothing cloth** [smóo·dhi,n tloth·], *sb.* ironing cloaths; and the cloth on which they are iron’d.

Sneck [dooŭ·r snaek’] **of a door**, *sb.* the latch; a wooden latch. See Ray. Not ‘string,’ as in Skinner, for the sneck

is the latch itself, and not the string. Hence the proverb: 'to put a *sneck* before one's snout;' which shows it to be used in shutting and not in opening. [Pegge rightly remarks—'the sneck is the latch itself, and not the string.' His last remark on the proverb quoted is not applicable at all to the sneck as a *sb.*, but to the *verb sneck* (the door), fasten or close the door, used in Yorkshire and other Northern Counties.]

Snepe, *v.*; 'to *snepe* a dog,' to rate, or call him off.

†**Snite your nose**. See Ray; but it's my opinion 'tis to blow and not to wipe the nose; and that is the sense of it in Derbyshire. Obsolete.

†**Solmas-loaf**. See the Miscellany Customs of Derbyshire. [Halliwell has—'Bread given away to the poor on All Souls' Day. North.'] Obsolete.

Soo-a [sooŭ], [*pron. of*] so.

Sorry [suur'i], *sb.* i. e. sirrah; in speaking to a boy or lad. [See **Surry**.]

[**Soun**], **S8n** [*old* suuw'n, *mod.* sùw'n], *adj.* [*pron. of*] soon. [On the Greek 8, see note s. v. **Dog**.] In modified use.

Sowd [suuw'd], [*pron. of*] sold; [ow] like the Gr. 8; see **Nou**. [On the Gr. 8, see note s. v. **Dog**.]

Sowl [suuw'l], *v.*; [*to sowl*], to tumble one's clothes, to pull one about, &c.; Gent. Mag. xvi. p. 407. See below.

Sowl [suuw'l], *v.* See Ray, who has: 'to *sowl* one by the ears,' &c. In Somersetshire, to *sowl* is to tumble. [Mod. uses: 'He did sowl down with a soss,' = ée did suuw'l daa'yn wi, ŭ sos'; also, to hit.]

Sow-metal, *sb.* Plot's Staffordsh. p. 162. [Used for *cast-metal* (iron) which consists of larger pieces than pig-iron.]

If when casting pig-iron they run short of moulds, they hastily make some larger moulds, called *sows*, and cast *sow-metal*.]

Spang'd, *pp.* fleck'd and spang'd; cf. *Flecked* in English: from *spang* comes *spangle*. [**Spangled and spotted**, *spaang'g'ld ũn spot'ŭd*, used.] In modified use.

†**Spar** [*spaar'*], *v.* 'to spar the door,' to bolt, bar, pin, or shut it. See Ray. A spar being a pole, from thence it means to bar the door with a pole put across, as was the old way; hence also comes the expression to *steak* or *steik* the door, to put a stake across it, that is. See Ray, [*Steak*], *Steik*. Obsolete.

†**Spelch** [*spael'ch*], *v.*; to *spelch* horse-beans, to bruise them in a mill. Obsolete.

Spell [*spael'*], *sb.* a splinter. See Ray. [A thin slip of wood or paper for lighting a candle, &c.]

Spice [*spahy's'*], *sb.* raisins, plums, figs and suchlike fruit. See Ray. Hence they call a plum-pudding a *spice-pudding* in Derbyshire, whether made of raisins or corinths or both. [Applied to sweets made from sugar; also, **Spice pudding**=*spahy's' pùd'i,n.*]

Spink [*spingk*], *sb.* chaffinch; from its note.

†**Spole**. See **Broach**. Obsolete.

Sprint [*sprint*], *sb.* [a sharp, energetic movement]; a man layd hold of a hare upon her form, and she gave a *sprint*.

†**Spurge** [*spuurj*], *v.* purge, as liquor does. ['I spurge, I clense as wyne or ale dothe in the vessell,' Palsgrave; quoted by Halliwell.] Obsolete.

Spurrings [*spuurri,nz*], *sb.*; to put in the spurrings, i. e. the banns. See Ray [Gloss. B. 17]: '*Spur*, *v.* "to be *spurr'd*" is to have the banns of marriage ask'd.'

Squab [skwaab'], [*sb.* a couch] to sit on. [Used as *sb.*]

Squat [skwaat'], *v.*; to *squat* one down. Ray, p. 77 [107].

Squitter [skwit-ŭ-r], *v. forire*. Littleton. [To void thin excrements, as a calf, &c., when relaxed.]

Stall, *v.* A horse is said to be *stall'd*, metaphorically, when fast in a dirt-hole, quasi put into a stall there; I presume 'tis the same as *staw'd*, which is *stall'd*, surfeited with eating. See Ray. [*Mod. pron.* stau', *v.* stau'd, *part.*] In modified use.

Stang [staang-(g)], *sb.* a wooden bar; *ab* A. S. *stæng*; see Ray. Sheringham, p. 169. [A long pole employed in removing new-made hay from the field.]

Stark [staa'rk], *adj.* [1] stiff, [2] weary; 'ab A. S. *sterc*, *stearc*, *rigidus*, *durus*;' Ray. [Used as 'stiff.']

Starve [staa'rv], *v.* relates to cold. [Staa'ft tŭ deeŭ-th = starved to death = very cold.]

†**Steak** or **Steik** the door. See **Spar**. Obsolete.

Stean-pot [stee'n-pot'], *sb.* 'Steyan or Stean, an earthen pot, like a jar,' Somersetshire, Gent. Mag. xvi. p. 407: quasi *stone*, because not of wood.

Stee [stée'], *sb.* a stile. 'A stee; a ladder. In the Saxon, *stegher* [stæger] is a stair, *gradus scalæ*, perchance from *stee*,' Ray; all from Saxon *stīgan*, *ascendere*. Cf. *Stair*, *Stirrop*, and *Stile* in English. *Stee* is a ladder in Yorkshire. [Mod. form **Steel**, stée'l, = stiee'l.] In modified use.

†**Steem** [stée'm], [*pron. of*] Stephen. See **Seim**(1). Obsolete.

Stele [*Mod. pron.* staey'l], *sb.* handle of anything; as the strig [foot-stalk] of an apple, the staff of a beesom or broom. See *Stele* in Junii Gloss., where Mr. Lye explains it. *Steale*, will of Jno. Frankelyn, Rr. of Ickham in Kent; and see Ray [*s. v.* *Steal*]. In modified use.

Stirk [ʔ stuurk], *sb.* a steer or young bullock. Ab A. S. *styre*, calf, stirk, steer. [A female young cow of two or perhaps three years old, which has not had a calf. When it has had a calf, it is called a *heifer*.]

Stithy [stidh·i], *sb.* an anvil. See Ray. 'A stithy, *incus*;' Littleton. See Shak. Troil. iv. 5. [255].

Sto. See **Stow**. Used in the lead-mining districts.

Stoo-an [stooŭ·n]; **ston** [stau·n] [*pronunciations of*] stone.

Stoop [stóop'], *sb.* a post [fastened in the earth].

Stouk [*old* staay·k, *mod.* staaw·k], a handle. Plot's Staffordshire, p. 123. See **Stowk**.

†**Stound**, *sb.* q. stand; a wooden vessel to put small beer in. See Ray. A barrel that stands upon the end they call a *stand-barrel* in Kent. Obsolete.

Stow, *sb.* [the cross set up when they take possession for sinking a mine]. Fuller's Worthies, p. 229. [Used in the lead-mining districts. See Derbyshire Lead-Mining Terms, E. D. S. Rep. Gll. B. 8, 9, 10, s. vv. *Stowe* or *Stowse*, *Stows*, *Stowces*.]

Stowk [*old* staay·k, *new* staaw·k], *sb.* the handle of anything. See Ray, who has: '*quasi* stalk, the handle of a pail.' See **Stouk**.

Strait [straey·t'], *adj.*; 'we are *strait*,' i. e. we are even; as in reckonings or at gaming. Strait [straight] in lines answers to even in figures, and is therefore very proper.

Streid, *v.* and *sb.*, for tread. [Not often used.]

Strickle [stri·k·l], *sb.* [a wooden bar to strike grain to a level with the measure]. See **Strike**.

Strike [strahyk'], *sb.* a bushel or 8 gallons. [In use as a bushel.] Plot's Staffordsh., p. 93. Ray has, 'a *strike* of

corn,' a bushel, four pecks. This we call a *strickle*. I take the word *strike* to be altogether technical; the *strike* being the usual measure, 'tis as much as is measur'd at once, or at one *stroke* with the *strickle*. *Strike* is a substantive for stroke, as, 'he hit him a great *strike*'; and it is the proper term for levelling the corn in the measure by the ruler or strickle.

†**Strike**, *sb.* a stroke. See above. Obsolete.

†**Stroaking** [stroa·ki·n], 'milking after a calf has suck'd.' Gent. Mag. xvi. p. 407. [**Stropping**, stropp·i·n, now used. In modern times the calves are not allowed to suck the cows, but have the milk served to them in a piggin or pail. In milking a dairy of cows, the bulk of the milk is first drawn from each; then the '*stropping*' takes place, by which the little remaining milk is carefully extracted. In the Peak, *Dripping* is used.]

Strunt [strùnt], *sb.* the tail or rump. See Ray.

Sty [stahy·], us'd in driving a hog; bidding him go to his *sty*; just as they say to a dog, 'Kennel, Kennel.' [**Hoo! sty!**, ùw! stahy·! now used.] In modified use.

Summut [sùm·üt], [*pron. of*] somewhat.

Sup [sùp·], *sb.* of ale [and other liquids], a little; one *sup*. So '*soup* of chocolate'; Old Plays, xii. p. 259. [In use in the Peak.]

Surry [suuri·], *sb.* [1] sirrah; and not a word of anger, for they use it to all ord'nary boys; [2] they use **Sorrah** too, but in anger. [No. 1 in use; No. 2, indicative of anger, obsolete.]

Swads [swaad·z], *sb. pl.*, bean-cods or pea-cods.

Swailer [swai·lür], *sb.* [a wholesale corn-dealer]; much the same as a **Badger**, which see.

Swallow [swaal·ŭ], *sb.* [applied to] both the white and dun bellies. [Now used for both *swallow* and *martin*.]

Swat [swaat'], *v.* [to dash] a thing on the ground; to *swat* a person's brains out; cf. to *slatt*.

Sweal [swee'l, swee'ŭl], *v.*; the candle *sweals* [i.e. melts and runs down]. See Ray: '*Swale, Sweal, v.* to singe or burn, to waste or blaze away; ab A. S. *swælan*, to kindle, to set on fire, to burn.'

Sweal [swee'l, swee'ŭl], *v.*; the wind *sweals* the grass; not only checks its growth, but cuts off and consumes its blade; as *uro* of the Latins. See above.

†**Sweb**, *v.* to swoon; Ray: and Dryden's Sir Martin Marall, Act iii. sc. 2—'Pray, your lordship, keep her from *swebbing*.' Obsolete.

†**'Sweek**; '*sfortnight*, contracted evidently of *this week* and *this fortnight*. Obsolete.

Swelter'd [swael·tŭrd], *pp.* [overcome or oppressed with heat]. Cf. *sweltry* in English, and *sweal*. **Swelted**, here in Derbyshire.

Swift [swift], *sb.* martin [the bird].

Swilker [swil·kŭ-r], *v.* of water [milk, &c.] in a pail when it undulates. See Ray: 'to *swilker ore* [o'er], to dash over.' [**Swilter**, swil·tŭr, also used.]

Swill [swil'], *v.* as in English [to wash, to drench]; hence *swillings*, swine's meat [pig-swill]. [Also, '*swill* the door-flags,' i.e. the flags outside the door.]

Swine [swahy'n], *sb.* in singular number, a swine; whereas I take it to be the plural. {A. S. *swīn*.} ['**Pig**' generally used; '**swine**' as plural only; used more by the middle class than by the working class.] In limited use.

†**Swine-crew** [swahy'n krùw·], *sb.* See **Crew**. ['**Pig-cote**, pig' koa't, and **Pig-sty**, 'pig' stahy', now used.] Obsolete, 1890. M., C.

†**Swine-hull** [swahy'n ùl'], *sb.* See **Hull**. ['**Pig-hull**, pig' ùl', now used.] Obsolete.

T.

Ta, Tack, Tane [tai·, taak·-, tai'n], *v.* and *pp.* [*pron. of*] take and taken. As, to *ta* to a thing [to be fond of it]. So *ma*, for make; as, *ma* the door. [Mod. Ex. of Tack—'Tack it away,' taak·) i,t ũwai·].

Tab [taab'], *sb.* 'the latchet of a shooe;' see Ray. [Mod. use: (1) the metallic point put to the end of a string; (2) the web *tabs* at the top of boots with elastics in the sides, to pull them on.]

Taching-end [taach·i,n aend], *sb.* a waxed shoemaker's thread, or rather the end-piece thereof.

Tack. See **Ta, Tack, Tane**.

Talk [tau·k], *v.*; 'yo tauken,' you talk; ellipticè, meaning, to talk big or falsely; in which last sense it answers very well to the Lat. *verba dare*. [Mod. Exx.—Yoa tau·k'n naa·=you talk now; Yoa'r tau·ki,n naa·=you're talking now.]

Tane. See **Ta**.

Tang [taang·(g)], *v.* to sting; of a bee, or wasp. [Also, **Stang**, staang·(g, used.)]

Tassel [taas·i,l], *sb.*; a sad *tassel*; said of a sorry indifferent thing or person, that's good for little. Littleton's Dict.; Cole's Dict. 'Tis a species of hawk, from the Fr. tiercelet, and so is a corruption of tiercel or tercel. In slight use, 1890. M., C.

†**Taste** [tai'st], *v.* to smell, in the *North*. See Ray. You commonly ask a person to *taste* your snuff. Obsolete, 1890. M., C.

†**Tawm**, *sb.* a fishing-line, made of horse-hair. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Tee** [tée], *thee*. Obsolete, 1890. M., C.

Teem [tée'm], *v.* See Ray: who has, 'Teem, Team, *v.* to pour out, to lade out of one vessel into another.' We use it only for pouring, and not for lading. [Used for 'pouring' only.]

†**Teich**, *v.* teach. [*Old pron.* evidently taey'ch, obsolete; *modern* téech.]

†**Teilor**, [*pron. of*] Taylor. [*Old pron.* evidently taey'lŭr, obsolete; *modern* tai'lŭ-r.]

Tell'd [tael'd], *preter-imperf.* for 'told.' [Sometimes used.]

†**Temse**, *sb.* a sieve. See Ray: 'a fine sierce, a small sieve.' Obsolete, 1890. M., C.

Tent [taen't], *v.* [1] 'I cannot *tent*,' i. e. I am not at leisure; this arises from the other sense (below). [2] It means also to prevent; 'I'll *tent* thee'; from *attend*. [Both senses in use.]

Tent [taen't], *v.* See Ray: to tend, or look to [as sheep, &c.].

†**Tere** [tee'ŭr], [*pron. of*] there. Obsolete, 1890. M., C.

Tett [taett'], [*familiar form*] = Betty, Bett.

Tew [tùw'], *v.*; sadly *tewed*, heated and wearied: to *tew*, to labour. [Mod. Ex.—'It (a horse) *tewed* me about,' it tùw'd mi ŭbaay't.]

Thar-cake [thaa'r-kyai:k], *sb.* Ray, s. v. *Bannock*. From Sax. *theorf*, Azymus Panis. 'Tis made of the first oatmeal, with water and sugar or treacle. See Lye in Junius: 'Therf, A. S. *theorf*, unleavened; unleavened bread.' [In modified use. *Mod. pron.* thaa'rf-kyai:k and thaa'rth-kyai:k.]

†**Tharm** [thaa'rm], *sb.* 'guts prepared, cleansed, and blown up for to receive puddings'; Ray. [The word **Chitlings**, chit·li·nz, used for 'fried entrails.'] Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

Theave [thai·v], *sb.* a sheep of three years.

Thee [dhée·], *thou*. *Forme of Cury*, p. 156. [No doubt used when pronouns, or pronouns and substantives, are joined together by copulative or disjunctive conjunctions, as:—'Thee and him must do it,' dhée ũn i'm mŭn dóo i t; 'Sam or thee can milk,' Saam` ũr dhée kŭn mil·k.]

Theer [dhee'ŭ-r], [*pron. of*] there.

†**Then** [dhaen'], *adv.* by then; in an instant; eodem momento: very expressive. John Le Reve, St. 51. Obsolete, 1890. M., C.

There [-dheeŭ-r], *abundat*. 'What dun ye cō him there?' what do you call him there? ['Call'—*old pron.* koa; nearly obs.; *mod. pron.* kau. See **Call**.]

†**Thistle-hemp**, *sb.* early ripe hemp; it's a particular sort. Obsolete, 1890. C.

Thizle [thahy·z'l], *sb.* an adze; *ascia*. [In modified use. *Mod. pron.* thik's'l.]

†**Thole** [thoa'l], *v.* to brook or endure. See Ray. 'Thou deydest and deth *tholedest*'; Piers Plowman [B. xix. 169]. Obsolete, 1890. M., C.

†**Thone**, *adj.* damp, moist. See Ray. Obsolete, 1890. M., C.

Thorp [thau'rp], *sb.* a village; besides the termination in several names of places, they will say, 'in this thorp,' for in this village. [Obsolete as *village*; only used in place-names.]

Thrave [thrai'v], *sb.* a shock of corn containing twenty-four sheaves. See Ray. [It now consists of two shocks, of twelve sheaves each.] *Thrave* also in use in Lancashire.

Threap [threeŭ'p], *v.* [to contend or argue persistently]. See Ray: 'to blame, rebuke, reprove, chide.' [Obsolete in Ray's senses.] [Ex. 'Let me argue as I would, he *threaped* me down I wor rong, so it wor no use sayin' ony more.' J. C.] [Now also **Threat**, three't, used, as, 'He thret me down,' ée thraett' mi, daay'n.]

Three-week, *sb.* a three-week; as a fortnight; unâ voce, erudite; ut apud Latinos, biennium, triennium. [Pronounced nearly thrù'wi,k.]

Threscold [thraes'kŭt], *sb.* threshold; *limen*.

Threstle [thraes'l], *sb.* [seat or form] to sit on. So 'two pare of trestells,' Inventory of goods in Kent, 1530. [Also **Pig-threstle** used.]

Throng [thrùng'g], *adj.* busy; 'coming at a very proper time for the husbandman, who is now *throng* in his Harvest'; Bp. of Sodor and Man, in Camden, vol. ii. col. 1456.

Throstle [thros'l], *sb.* thrush; 'tis Saxon [*throstle*, *throsle*], and a better word than the Southern *thrush*. Some here call it Shirl-cock, i. e. [shrill cock]. [**Throstle**, which is English, is used; and likewise the synonym singing thrush, singg'i,n thrùsh.]

Throw [throa'], *v.* to turn, as turners do. See Ray. [Used at potteries, 'to *throw* clay.']

†**Thrumill'd** [thrù'm'i,ld], *pp.*; 'a *thrummill'd* yo,' an ew

that is stunted and will grow no bigger. Obsolete, 1890. C.

Thrutch [thrùch], *v.* [to thrust]. See Ray, who has, '*v.* for *thrust*; "Maxfield [*Macclesfield*] measure, heap and *thrutch*." Prov[erb]. *Chesh.*'

Thumping [thùm·pi·n], *adj.*; a *thumping* penn'orth, a great or good pen'orth. 'Thumping, great, huge'; Somersetshire, *Gent. Mag.* xvi. p. 408.

†**Thwite** [thwahy't], *v.* to whittle, cut. See Ray. 'With a Lancashire thwittle I thwited a flail-swipple.' [Thwite obsolete; but the form **Thwittle**, thwit'l, *v.* used.]

†**Thwittle** [thwit'l], *sb.* a whittle; see **Thwite**. Obsolete, 1890. C.

Tickle the fire [tik'l th)fahy·ŭ-r], stir it gently. [Occasionally used.]

Tidy [tahy·di], *adj.* a tidy lass, a [neat], tolerable, good, likely lass. To do a thing *tidily*, handily, [neatly], that is.

†**Tike** [tahy·k'], *sb.*; 'a sad *tike*,' a bad or unlucky fellow; a mean low person it means in *Piers Plowman* [B. xix. 37]: 'But under tribut and taillage, as tykes and cherles.' 'A Yorkshire tike,' *Prior*, ii. p. 200; or 'bobtail tike,' *K. Lear*, iii. 6, where it means a sort of dog. Obsolete, 1890. C.

Tine [tahy'n], *sb.* a forfeit; from *tine*, to lose. *Percy's Songs*, i. pp. 37, 46, 93.

Tine [tahy'n], *sb.* the fang of a tooth; as in Kent, the tine of a harrow. [Equal to—'Tang of a tooth,' taangg·ŭv ŭ tùw·th or tóo·th.]

†**Tine** [tahy'n], *v.* 'to shut, to fence; "*tine* the door," shut

the door; ab A. S. *týnan*, to inclose, fence, hedge, or teen.' See Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C.

Ting-tang [ting·taang:(g)], *sb.*; this is what in Kent they call the Saints-bell. I look upon it to be the Fr. *tinton*, or *tintin*, which signifies the sound or tinkling of a bell. See last page of Cotgrave, s.vv. *Zin* and *Zon*. [Applied to a bell which has not a very agreeable sound.]

Tipe [tahy'p], *v.*; to *tipe*, to fall or tumble; hence, to *tipple*, which they use in the same sense. [Now seldom used.]

Tit [tit'], *sb.* a horse; it was first applied to a little horse, and then to a horse in general; as a *Galloway* first was a horse of that country, and then any horse of that size. Thence too a tit-bit, a nice bit; q. a little bit. See Fairy Tales, i. p. 114; Parl. Hist. iii. p. 169. Hence *tit-mouse* and *tom-tit*. Johnson explains it of a small horse, generally in contempt, &c.

†**Toke** [toa'k], [*pron. of*] talk; also mod. **Tauk** [tau'k, the received pronunciation]. [**Toke** obsolete, **Tauk** in use.]

Torr [*sb.* a hill, peak, large rock, a hill with rocks, &c.]. Plot's Staffordshire, p. 110. [**Tor** in the above senses often occurs as the second element in place-names: (1) In the hundred of High Peak—as, (a) Chee *Tor*, near Wormhill, a stupendous mass of limestone by the side of the river Wye, upwards of 300 feet high; (b) Mam *Tor*, a high mountain between Castleton and Edale; on the summit of which is the site of a Roman encampment or fortification, with a double trench, occupying an area of about sixteen acres. On a portion of the SE. face, the strata of shale and shale-grit are exposed, and are slowly but constantly disintegrated by the action of the atmosphere, especially by

frost ; the detached pieces fall down, and a large bank of the débris has been formed. Hence, a portion of the S. W. corner of the site of the encampment is crumbled away. (2) Used to some extent in the wap. of Wirksworth, as, High *Tor*, Matlock, an enormous mass of limestone, close to the river Derwent, 396 feet in height.—T. H.]

[**Tou**] **T8** [tuuw'], *adj.* [old pron. of] two. [Old pron. obsolete ; *mod. pron.* tùw'. On the Greek 8, see note s. v. **Dog**.]

Trap [traap'], *v.* ; 'to *trap* one's finger,' to pinch it with a door, &c.

†**Trowse**, *sb.* rough faggot-wood us'd in repairing breaches in banks of rivers ; see **Fleitring**. Dugdale, Baronage, i. p. 40. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Truck** [trùk'], *v.* ; 'to *truck* the cow of her milk,' to cause it to diminish ; or, 'the cow *trucks*' (see **Pair**), i. e. abates of her milk. Obsolete, 1890. Mrs. C.

†**Trundle-bed** [trùn·d'l-bae'd], *sb.* To *trundle* is to roll ; as to *trundle* a bowl ; hence a *trundle-bed* is one that runs upon wheels, and being very low, is roll'd under another in the day-time, to save room, and drawn out o' nights : in some countries 'tis call'd a *truckle-bed*. [Obsolete ; in use about forty years ago.]

Tue [? teew' or tùw'], *v.* to slave at work. See **Tew**.

†**Tull** [tùl-], *prep.* to ; but I think it is when a vowel follows, as, '*tull* him.' So *till* is 'unto' ; Percy's Songs, i. pp. 16, 24, 39, 40 ; *untill*, p. 65. Obsolete, 1890. C.

Tummy [tùm·i], [*fam. form for*] **Thomas**. [In modified use. Now **Tom**, Tom', and **Tommy**, Tom'i, used.]

Tun-dish [tùnn·dish:]. See below.

Tunn'd [tùn·d], and **Tun-dish** [tùnn·dish:]. Ale is

tunn'd when it is put into the barrels. *Tun-dish* is the wooden tunnil [funnel] us'd in putting it in. Old Plays, ix. p. 56.

Tup [tùp'], *sb.* a ram. Plot's Staffordsh. p. 373. And so in Lancashire, and at Durham.

Twilly [twil'i], *v.* to turn the toes in, in walking.

†**Twinter** [twin'tür], *sb.* a young cow or bullock of two years old, i. e. two winters; [Ray has, 'a hog (i. e. young sheep) two years old']; they were antiently call'd *twinterers* in Kent, for I met with this word in an old Parish-Book of Pluckley, a transcript whereof was in Sir Ed. Dering's Library, 1746. They say *twinters* in Lancashire. Obsolete, 1890. Mrs. C.

Twitch-grass [twich· graes'], *sb.* [long rank grass]; in Kent, *Couch-grass*. [A species of long grass, which is injurious, and is difficult to exterminate.]

Twitter [twit'ür], *v.* See Ray: to tremble. [In the Bakewell district—'All of a *twitter*, unnerved.' At Whittington: 'to taunt and *twitter*,' to reap up something which is ridiculous or vexatious: 'Always *twittering* me about that.']

Twun [twùn'], *preter-imperf.* and *part. passive* of [to] twine. [But seldom used.]

†**Twy** [twahy'], *adv.*; at *twy*, at twice. Obsolete, 1890. C.

U.

†**U-back, U-block.** See **Yu-batch**. Obsolete, 1890.

Unbethought [ùnbi,thaow't], *v.* 'I *unbethought* me' [au ùnbi,thaow't' mi], I call'd to mind; a corruption of {umbethought me; Mid. Eng. *umbethoghte*, pt. t. of *umbethenken*.}

Uvver [ùv.ũ-r], *adj.* as, 'uvver end,' the upper end; and perhaps it may be from *over*, which signifies *superior* as well as *trans.* Over-Haddon, i.e. Upper-Haddon; Over-Hartshorne, i.e. upper; Over-Langworth; Over-Thurvaston.

V.

†**Varsal** [vaa'rsül], *adj.* [*pron. of*] universal; 'varsal ward,' universal world. Obsolete, 1890. C.

Vew or View [? *old* veew', *mod.* vùw'], *sb.* *taxus*; the yew-tree.

W.

†**Wa**, *sb.* woe. Vide **Waste**. Obsolete, 1890. C.

Wah [*old* waa', *mod.* wae'], *adv.* well; and at the beginning of a sentence, as, 'Wah, but yo mun gooa'; well, but you must go.

Wain, *sb.* a carriage on two wheels, a large cart, drawn by oxen. Lambarde's Topogr. Dict. p. 431.

†**Walker** [wau.kũr], *sb.* a fuller; a *walk-mill*, a fulling-mill. See Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Wang-tooth** [waang'-tòo:th], *sb.* 'the jaw-tooth; ab A.S. *wang*, *wong*, mandibula; *wong-tōð*, dens caninus; see Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Want** [waan't], *sb.* 'a mole; ab A.S. *wand*, talpa; see Ray. [**Wen**, waenn', used.] Obsolete, 1890. C.

Wanten [waan't'n], [*form of plur. indic. of*] want. 'They *wanten* ya' [dhai waan't'n yũ='They want you'].

Wapentake, *sb.* This name is given to one of the Hundreds of Derbyshire, to wit, that of Wirksworth. See Notes on Rapin, vol. i. p. 151; Somner, Gloss. in X. Script.

v. *Wapentakum* ; Edwd. Manlove, in *Derbyshire Writers*. 'Tis the same as Hundred ; for see my MS. *Visit. of Derby*. p. 4, bis. [Only occurs in Derbyshire for the *Wapentake* of Wirksworth.]

War [waar'], *adj. comp.* worse. See the Gloss. to Douglas's *Virgil* ; Ascham, *E. Works*, p. 92. ['**War and war,**' waar' ũn waar' = 'worse and worse,' used.]

†**Ward** [waa'rd], *sb.* a common ; as in *Hulland Ward*. Also, the world ; as, 'all the *ward*.' Obsolete, 1890. C.

Ware [wae'r], *v.* to lay out. "To *ware* one's money," (1) to bestow it well, (2) to lay it out in *ware*' ; Ray. It means the latter, but not the former, for it is *vox media*, and does not necessarily imply laying out well. [Simply 'to lay out.']

Wark [waa'rk], *v.* to throb. See Ray : '*Warch*, or *Wark*, *v.* to ake, to work.' [In modified use = 'to ache.']

Warnor [waa'rnŭr], *adj.* worse. *War nor war*, worse than worse. [Ex.—That's warnor than aw (all) beside, dhaat's waa'rnŭr dhŭn au' bi'sahy'd.] {Here *war nor than* = worse than than ; which is pleonastic.}

†**Waste** [wai'st]. 'Ah! waste heart,' for 'ah! wa's t'heart,' ah! woe is the heart ; as is plain from 'ah! wa's me,' for ah! woe is me. *Old Plays*, ii. p. 363. Obsolete, 1890. C.

Water, *sb.* [pronounced] *watter* [old waat'ŭr, mod. waat'ŭ or waat'ŭr], and *water* [old wai'tŭr], the *a* like French *e*, or as *ay* in *wayter*.

†**Wattles** [waat'lz], *sb. pl.* 'made of split wood, in fashion of gates, wherein they use to fold sheep, as elsewhere in hurdles. *Suss.* : ab A. S. *watelas*, crates, hurdles ;' Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C.

Wawm [wau'm], *v.* ; to wawm [or overturn] a thing upon another ; for *whelm*.

Wawt [wau't], *v.* to wawt [overturn or rather fall] on one side, [as a cart]. See Ray, *s. v.* 'Walt, *v.* to totter, or lean one way, to overthrow; from the Saxon *wealtian*, to reel, to stagger.' Hence the English word *welter*.

Weel [wée'l], [*old pron. of*] *adv.* well; as in 'I am very well'; they would say in this case, *weel*.

†**Wellaneer**, *interj.* alas! See Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C.

Welly [wael'i], *adv.* almost; and in Cheshire, Ray's *Engl. Words*, p. 33: a corruption of *welny* [wellnigh], for which see the *Gloss. to Chaucer*.

†**Wend**, *v.* to go. See Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C.

Wessail and Wessailers [waes'ɪl, waes'ɪlʊrz]; wassail in English. [*Mod. pron.* waas'ɪl. Meanings: (1) A little doll in a basket with flowers and ribbons; (2) At Christmas time, boys go round carrying—'A bough or branch of a shrub or tree, dressed with apples, &c., and singing a ditty.'] In modified use, 1890. C., M.

Wet-shod [*mod. pron.* waech'ʊd = wet in the feet]. For this they say in Kent, *wet-foot*; but the other is as good, for in Isaiah xi. 15 we have *dry-shod*.

†**Wey** [waey'], *sb.* [*old pron. of*] way. Obsolete, 1890. C.

Wey [waey'-], *prep.* with [emphatic]; *Gent. Mag.* xvi. p. 297. [Unemph. wi) dhi, emph. waey' dhi, = with thee.]

Wha [*old* waa'?, *mod.* wae'], well, or yes. {For *why*.} [*Mod. pron.* is probably a modification.] In modified use, 1890. C.

While [wahy'l], *adv.* for 'until.' 'I did not sleep *while* two o'clock'; 'Stay, *while* I come,' that is, 'until I come.'

Whir, *s.* crabs [crab-apples]; see *Wharre* in Ray.

†**Whirret**, *sb.* a great blow; 'with a *whirret*.' See below. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Whirry cum bounce** ; cf. 'Wherret, a great blow ;' Gent. Mag. xvi. p. 408. ['Wherret, a blow on the ear ;' Halliwell.] Obsolete, 1890. C.

Whisket [wis'ki,t], *sb.* [a wicker basket, not having a handle over the middle, but a hole at each end for the hands]. See Ray, who has, 'a basket, a skuttle, or shallow ped.' Baxter's Gloss. p. 34.

Whit [wit']. 'Are you any *whit*?' an ellipsis, for Are you any whit well? i.e. Are you tolerably well? [Any whit like, aan'i, wit lahyk', used ; meaning, (1) 'tolerably well,' applied to health ; and (2) 'tolerably good,' applied to things.]

†**White-hives**, *sb. pl.* blisters or tumours rising higher than the pustules in the small-pox, and fill'd with a scalding corrosive water. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Whiten**, *v.* to whitewash a room. Obsolete, 1890. C.

Whom [wao'm, wuu'm], *sb.* home.

†**Whot** [wot'], *adj.* [old pron. of] hot. [Mod. pron. ot'.] Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Whowt**, *sb.* shout. So, *whewting*, [shouting]. Obsolete, 1890. C.

Wick [wik'], *adj.* quick. They pronounce it *whick* [whik'] ; (and they mean also more hasty, i.e. careless, than one should be ; and in Kent they will say of a wild blade, 'he is a whick one,' perhaps alive, in opposition to dead. Baxter's Gloss. p. 136.) [Spoken, (1) of a quick boy ; and (2)= alive, living.]

Wick-flaws [wikk'-flau::z], *sb. pl.* whitloes. [Whitlows at the roots of finger-nails.]

Wigin [old wig'i,n, mod. wig'i,], [*sb.* the mountain ash].

See my Derbyshire, p. 435. [*Wigan-tree*, J. Sleigh; *Wicken*, High Peak.]

Win [win'], *sb.* a common: *Hogneston* [*Hognaston*]-*Win*; from *wins* [i. e. whins] growing there.

[The common is called '*Hognaston Whin*' on the ordnance map; it is about half a mile west of the NW. end of the village of *Hognaston*, head of the parish of this name. No doubt the common abounded with *whin* at the time when the name was given.

Whin signifies *gorse* or *furze*. It is, therefore, appropriate as the designation of a common or formerly unenclosed range of land. In like manner *heath*, *bent*, and *moss* were used as the second element in the names of commons, moors, or uncultivated tracts of land in various counties: such tracts of land abounding in *heath*, *bent*, or *moss*, when the names were given. Many of these places have been enclosed and cultivated; and some have been built upon and absorbed by large cities.

Whim in old place-nomenclature probably has the same meaning as *whin*: there is a farm named the *Whim* in the chapelry of Monyash, and from its elevated position it is very likely that *whin* grew there.—T. H.]

†**Winno**, **Wunna**, **Wunno** [win'ũ, 2 and 3 wũn'ũ], [*pron. of*] will not. [*Mod. pron.* wai'nt.] Obsolete, 1890. C.

Without, *conj.* unless; '*without* Als can gooa,' unless Alice can go.

Withy [widh'i], *sb.* a willow. 'As tough as a *withy*' [*willow-rod*]. Plot's Staffordshire, p. 386.

Wizened [wiz'nd], *pp.* wither'd; [*said*] of apples when they are *shrockeld*, as they say in Kent. [Pegge miswrites it *whizzen'd*. See *Shockled* or *Shrockled* in Pegge's Kenticisms.—W. W. S.]

†**Wo** [woa·], *sb.* 'He had no *wo* with him,' [he] kept no bounds, no measure. See **No who**, p. 50.

Wo [woa·], *sb.* a wall; see *Wogh* in Ray.

Wo worth thee [woe be to thee]. So [in] Gay's *Pastoral*, i. [17]; Lord Brooke's *Mustapha*, pp. 360, 362.

Wonne [wù'n], *v.* to dwell; see Ray.

Wort [wuurt?], *sb.* ale whilst brewing; see **Grout**. *Wort* is ale or beer before it be put into the tun or fat; so call'd, I presume, because it was bitter'd with worts or herbs, before hops came into use. As to sweet wort, which in Derbyshire they call *sweet liquor*, it is a catachresis; to distinguish the wort as running off from that which has the herbs or hop in it. See *Sweet-liquor* in *Kenticisms*.

†**Wrang** [raang(g)], [*pron. of*] wrong. [*Mod. pron. rong(g).*] Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Wun** [wù'n], [*pron. of*] will [*pres. plur.*]. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Wunna**, **Wunno**. See **Winno**.

†**Wut** [wùt'], [*pron. of*] wilt thou. [*Mod. pron. wiltü.*] Obsolete, 1890. C.

Wuts [old wùt's], *sb. pl.* [*pron. of*] oats. So *woaken*, *oaken*; Somersetshire, *Gent. Mag.* xvi. p. 405. *Whott* is 'hot' in Somersetshire; *ibid.* p. 408. [*Mod. pron. wuut's.*] In modified use, 1890. B., M.

Y.

Yark [yaa'rk], *v.* the same as *jerk*, for which it is us'd; as when a horse strikes, he is said to *yark*, or 'to *yark out* his heels.'

Yate [yai't], *sb.* a gate; Plot's *Staffordshire*, p. 157 [*A. S. geat*, a gate, opening]. See Ray. This is not so

purely Northern, but you have it sometimes in the South ; for I found it in the old Parish Book of Wye in Kent, 22 H. VIII. The *g* in our language softens into *y* ; hence Yild Hall. Percy's Songs, i. pp. 65, 66 ; Degaré, 664 ; Hampole, MS. Linc. p. 368.

†**Yawm** [yau'm], *v.* to talk loud, or bawl : I think they say *gawm* in some places. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Yea**, *adv.* very common for *yes*. Obsolete, 1890. C.

Yead [yae'd], *sb.* [*pron. of*] head ; and so in Somersetshire, Gent. Mag. xvi. p. 408.

†**Yetherd** [yaedh'ürd], [*pron. of*] Edward. [**Ted**, taed', &c., now used.] Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Yeender**. See **Awnder**. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Yo** [old yoa'], *sb.* an ewe. *Yeo* is an ewe in Somersetshire ; Gent. Mag. xvi. p. 408. [*Old pron.* obsolete ; *mod. pron.* yi'w', yuuw'.] In modified use, 1890. C.

Yō [yoa', *emph. pron. of*] you : so *your* is *yore* [yoa'ür *emph.*]. So *yo*, for 'you' : Antiq. Repert. vol. i. p. 29.

†**Yod**, or **Yewd**, *pt. s.* went. See Ray ; also Spenser, F. Q. i. 10. 53. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Youth**, *sb.* a person. [In Peak, used in a half-humorous or pleasant way, as, 'What sort of a youth, yuuw'th, is he ?'] Obsolete, 1890. C., except in the Peak.

Yowl [yuuw'l], *v.* to cry as a dog does ; or of a child when they speak angrily of it or to it. See Ray : 'Yall, Yawl, or Yowl, *v.* ; the latter appropriated to dogs, the former to bawlers. In *yall*, the *a* sounds as in *that* [dhaat'] ; in *yawl*, as in the rustic *caw* [kyaaw'] for *cow*' ; [p. 109.] See also *Yaul*, Old Plays, vi. p. 22 ; *Youl*, xii. pp. 181, 184.

Yowl-ring [yuuw'l-ring(g:)], *sb.* See *Yellow-hammer* in

Kenticisms : 'the bird call'd in *Derb.* the *yowl-ring*. Littleton (*Lat. Eng. Dict.*) writes it *yellow-hamber*.'

Yoy [yau'y], [*old pron. of*] yes, from *yea* or *ay* rather than *yes*. [*Mod. pron. yau.*] In modified use, 1890. C.

†**Yubach** [= *Yule-batch*, Christmas-batch ; as *Yu-block* = *Yule-block*, Christmas-block]. *Yule* is Christmas [now obsolete] ; see Fuller, *Worthies*, p. 304. Obsolete, 1890. C.

SUPPLEMENT TO 'DERBICISMS,'

FROM A SECOND SERIES

COLLECTED BY DR. PEGGE, A.M., F.S.A. ;

BEGUN IN THE YEAR 1791.

A.

A[c]kersprit, *s.* corn shooting at both ends ; Grose.

Afterings, *s. pl.* strokings, or [the] last of cow's milk ; Grose.

Aitch-bone of beef. [This Dr. Pegge writes as *H-bone*.]

Ambry, *s.* buttery ; Ray ; Grose.

Ark, *s.* a large chest.

Arsy-versy, *adv.* over head and heels ; Grose.

Awf, *adj.* silly. A *sb.* [i. e. elf] in Grose.

Aye, *adv.* ever ; 'for ever and for *aye*' ; G.

B.

Back-hood, *s.* the back of the fire or chimney.

Backside, *s.* [a] fold or yard ; G.

Backstone, *s.* a bake-stone ; [Grose].

Bag, *v.* ; a board or beam, when it yields or bends, is said to *bag*.

Baker's dozen, fourteen; two being allowed to the retailer for profit.

Ballet, s. a ballad.

Bally, s. belly.

Band; 'to keep *band* in the nick,' to make things meet; [to make] your expences equal to your income.

Bang-beggar, s. a beadle. [*Again—*] an inferior officer in a town, to take up or drive beggars out.

Bangle away money, to waste or spend it insensibly, and making no figure with [it].

Bar. See **Pick**.

Bark, s. a repository to put ends of candles in; being a piece of bark nailed up against the wall; termed often the *candle-bark*.

Bark'd, *pp.* sticking together; see *Barkit* in Grose.

Barkle, *v.*; when yest, or lather, hardens on an object, it is said to *barkle*, *q.* to become a *bark* on it.

Barn, s. a child.

Barring out. Towards the end of November, when days are short, the boys were wont to fasten the door upon the master, and not to let him enter till he had granted them certain conditions, &c.; but this is in a manner now left off. However, see *Gent. Mag.* (1791), p. 1170.

Barsen, *pp.* bursten. **Barst**, *pt.* s. burst.

Bat, *v.*; 'to *bat* the eyes,' to open and close [them] often.

Batten, *v.* to feed, or grow fat; G.

Battledoor, s. the horn-book.

Battle-twig, s. an earwig; G.

Baudle, s. a bad farthing.

Becase, because; *Becase why*, because.

Beddiner, *s.* one that sells bedding.

Beetle-headed, *adj.* blockhead[ed], like a *beetle*, a large hammer.

Belakin, by the little Lady, i. e. the Virgin Mary ; G. *See Lady* in Series I. (p. 36).

Belike, *adv.* probably ; G.

Benefit, *s.* a church living or benefice ; G.

Bents, *s. pl.* the upright shoots of grass, which bear the seeds (called also *bents*). Hence it is said—‘Pigeons never know such woe, As when they *a-benting* go’ ; i. e. have nothing better to eat than the seeds of these bents.

Bide, *v.* stay, abide ; G.

Big, *s.* a species of barley ; G.

Bindings, *s. pl.* long small wands of hazel, for binding the top of the hedge.

Birk-tree, *s.* a birch-tree ; G.

Bishop ; ‘the *bishop* has had his foot in it’ ; spoken of milk when burnt to the bottom of the pan, in boiling ; Grose has it, and explains it.

Black-cap, *s.* a tom-tit.

Black-Jack, *s.* a leathern pot, holding more or less (*sic*).

Black-water, *s.* a disorder in cows.

Blaze, *v.* ; ‘to *blaze* a thing about,’ to spread it by telling or relating ; G.

Blencorn, *s.* wheat and rye mixed ; G.

Blethering, *pres. pt.* crying and blubbering.

Blinds (for horses). *See Winkers.*

Blinked, *pp.* The ale is *blinked*, i. e. has gotten that disagreeable taste which it often has when brewed in summer.

Blob, Bleb, *s.* a bubble in water, or other liquor ; G.

Bluffs (of a coach-horse), *s. pl.* the blinds [or blinkers].

Blurre, *s.* [*better* **Blur**], a mistake, a blunder.

Bo, *s.* a ball. See **Call** (p. 10).

Bob, *s.* a blow; hence, '*ods-bobs*, i. e. God's blows; [which refers to the buffeting of Christ].

Bob, *s.*; 'to bear a *bob*,' to assist or join in singing.

Bobber, *adj.* bold, venterous (*sic*).

Boggard, *s.* a spectre, a bugbear. A horse is said 'to take *boggard*' when he starts.

Bolders, or **Boothers**, *s. pl.* round smooth stones from the river, used in pitching streets, not for building; see **G**.

Bome, *s.* balm; the plant [balsam]. *F. baume.*

Bonk, *s.* bank (in the Peak).

Boon, *s.* a voluntary assistance on any occasion; a *verb* also.

Boose, *s.* a cow's standing in a cow-house. When a man weds a second wife, older [than] and perhaps not so handsome as the first, they say, 'he has put Browney into Cherry's *boose*.' (*Additional to p. 7.*)

Boot, *v.*; 'it *boots* not,' it signifies nothing.

Boot, *v.* to bolt, to sift meal. See below.

Booted bread, *s.* [bread] made of flour *bolted*.

Boud, *adj.* bold.

Brabble, *s.* confusion, wrangling. Sometimes, a *brabblement*.

Brackin, *s.* fern; from *brake* (p. 8). They burn it on St. James' day, for the ashes, which are made into balls and kept to make a lye with for washing, instead of soap.

Brandrith, *s.* [used of] short pillars with caps of flat

stones on their tops, and beams or poles laid on them, to stack corn on, for the purpose of keeping mice from it. G[rose] writes *Branders*. Cf. p. 8.

Brass, s. halfpence.

Breers, s. *pl.* briars.

Breet, *adj.* bright.

Bresses, s. *pl.* breasts.

Bride-cake. A piece drawn through the wedding-ring, and laid under your pillow, will make you dream of your sweetheart.

Bridle, s. Put on the head of a scold, with a flat piece of iron which goes into her mouth, and whereby she is led and exposed round the town, as a punishment for her brutality. [*Again—*] an instrument of iron, in the House of Correction at Chesterfield, for the shame and punishment of scolding women. It is described with a plate by Jas. Lackington, p. 285; and is there called a *Brank*.

Bridle. 'To bite on the *bridle*,' to suffer, or fare hard.

Brief, *adj.* rife.

Brob, *v.* to prick; 'The cow with the tip of her horn *brob'd* the man's eye out.'

Brobs, s. *pl.* nails, brads.

Broom, s.; 'to hang out the *broom*.' This means, to signify that the wife is from home, and that the goodman's friends may come freely to visit him.

Browess, s. slices of bread put into the fat of the pot while boiling.

Brown-beetle, s. [a] cockchafer.

Brown-clock, s. any bug or dorr [cockchafer].

Brown study. 'In a *brown study*,' musing, thoughtful.

Bu, *for* but; 'you could no choose *bo* (*sic*) spy it.'

Bud, *s.* a calf of the first year, the horns then budding.
See Ray.

Budge, *v.* to stir, move ; G.

Buffet, *s.* a stool ; G.

Bullirag, *v.* to bully a person with the tongue.

Bullock, *v.* to bluster.

Bumble, *s.* ; ‘a great *bumble*,’ a thick, clumsy bandage on a sore. ‘In a *bumble*,’ in a clumsy, awkward heap.

Bump, *v.* to beat or thump a person.

Bun, *pp.* bound. Hence the phrase, ‘I’ll be *bun* for it,’ I’ll answer for it ; a metaphor from a bond or obligation.

Burnish, *v.* (*see* G.) ; [used] of an animal’s spreading or growing lustier.

Burr, *s.* a circle around the moon, commonly betokening rain.

Burying. ‘The *burying’s* gone by,’ i.e. you are too late.

Butter-flowers, *s. pl.* flowers of the crow’s-foot.

By ; ‘*by* he is of age,’ by the time he is of age.

C.

Caddy, *adj.* cheerful ; [said] of being better in an illness.

Cake-sprittle, *s.* a broad thin wooden implement with which they turn the oat-cake in baking it.

Caking, *s.* ‘To go a-*caking*’ ; on All Saints’ day, poor women and children go to the houses of the better sort, and cry—‘A cake, a cake, for All Souls’ sake.’ Housekeepers formerly baked small loaves for the children, and [some] somewhat larger for the mothers ; but at present this dole,

to save trouble, is given in money. It is a Popish custom, grounded on praying for the dead.

Cank, *v.* to talk and prate.

Cant, or **Crank**, *adj.* brisk ; spoken chiefly on a person's recovering in an illness. See Ray.

Cappled [Pegge has *capild*] ; shoes are *cappled* [*spelt* *capild*] when a piece of leather is stitched on upon the toe. *Capple* [*spelt* *capil*], the piece of leather.

Cast up his accounts, *to*, to puke, or vomit.

Castle-top, *s.* a corruption of *casting-top*, which everybody (!) knows. [A peg-top.]

Cat-gallows, *s.* a wicket 2 or 3 feet [high] which you are to jump over. Sometimes they leap with a pole, and then the gallows is made higher.

Cazons, *s. pl.* the lumps of cow-dung and straw, mixed for fuel ; about Ashbourne. [*Added*] Dried by being stuck against houses or other walls.

Chackstones, *s. pl.* [a game] play'd with five stones, cubes of half an inch, or other matters of like bulk. You toss up one and catch it falling ; holding that, you gather up the second ; holding both, you gather up the third ; and so on. It is an useful sport, teaching children to be handy.

Chair. 'To bring a chair with you, and be welcome,' to take a chair from your side of the room, and sit down with us. (Others interpret *cheer*, but I do not approve.)

Chavel, *v.* to chew but not swallow.

Cheatry, *s.* cheating.

Childer, *s. pl.* children. *Chibder*, G[rose], by a misprint.

Childermas-day. See **Diesman's Day**, p. 17.

Chimley, *s.* chimney.

Chopping, *adj.* (of a boy), large and lusty.

Chuck-farthing. A hole is made, and standing at some distance you are to cast your farthing or leaden 'dollar.' The nearest is to chuck first, and all you cast into the hole is your own.

Chuck-fibs, s. small bones of sheep's feet, with which they chuck into a hole, as they do with halfpence or farthings in the game of *Chuck-farthing*.

Chuffy, *adj.* (of a boy) thick and strong.

Chunk (of wood), s. 'a great chip'; Ray, s. v. *Chuck* (in Gloss. B. 16, E. D. S.); a short, thick piece.

Churn-owl, s. a corn-crake.

Claggy, *adj.* stiff and sticking (of dirt).

Clam, or Shoot the bells, to strike them all together in a volley.

Clamming-house, s. [a place] where a butcher puts a beast for a night to empty itself, before he kills it. See *Clam* (p. 11).

Click, *v.*; 'to *click* it up,' to take up a thing hastily.

Cloise, s. a close.

Clough, s. a valley between hills; Ray, Grose.

Clums't, *adj.* clumsy; i. e. *clumsed*, contracted. See *Clussum'd*, at p. 12.

Clutter, *v.* to heap together without order; G.

Cob, [*adj.*] chief. See G[rose], s. v. *Cap*.

Cobby, *adj.* stout, cheerful; G.

Cobjoe, s. a boy's play. The kernel of a nut is picked out, and a string a foot long is fastened in it with shoemaker's wax or glue, and with this you strike your adversary's nut lying on your hat. He that breaks the adversary's nut by so striking, wins. See Grose.

Cocker, *v.* to fondle ; G.

Cock-loft, *s.* an ordinary upper room, mostly in the roof of a house ; from resembling a roost for poultry.

Cock's stride. At Twelfth-night, days are lengthened by a *cock's stride* ; the sun comes so far less into the door as the cock strides in walking.

Codder, *s.* one that makes horse-geer.

Cod's-head, *s.* a blockhead.

Cog, *v.* ; 'to *cog* a field,' to give it a ploughing, for the purpose of breaking the clods, and making the ground smoother and finer.

Collop-Monday, the day before Fasten-Tuesday ; when, as they yet might eat flesh, and eggs were plentiful, it was the custom in most places to dine on bacon and eggs.

Comes, *s. pl.* the sprutting or growing of the malt, which the hogs eat. See **Come** (p. 13).

Con, can ; in the Peak. **Conno** (*Conna*, Peak), cannot.

Concern, *s.* an estate ; G.

Conny, *adj.* brave, or fine ; *canny* in G.

Cooch-grass, *s.* twitch ; [*couch* in] Grose.

Cookment, *s.* cookery.

Corf, *s.* a square wooden trough, by which coals are brought from the bottom of the pit to the top, containing about 2 cwt. ; and by which they are sold, at so much the *corf*.

Corken'd, [said] of a horse in a frost, when his shoes are turned up. [I. e. *calkined*.]

Corned meat, *s.* [meat] salted a little. To *corn* meat is to salt it just so as to make it savoury.

Corn-pipe, *s.* [a pipe] made of the stem or straw of an oat while green: *Avena* of the Latins. [Cf. 'pypes made of grene corne'; Chaucer, *Ho. Fame*, 1224.]

Corporation, a good, a large, prominent belly.

Cotter, *s.* a linch-pin; G.

Coud, **Cowd**, *adj.* cold.

Cousin Betty, a harmless mad-woman, ranging the country, calling everybody Cousin Tom or Cousin Betty.

Cove, *s.* a lean-to, or shed; G.

Cover, *v.* to recover.

Cowks, *s. pl.* cinders. See **Coaks** in the former list (p. 12).

Cow-lady, *s. alibi*, a lady-cow; a beautiful small red beetle, with black spots.

Cow-sherd, *s.* the cow's dung.

Cow-shot, *s.* cushat.

Cow-tye, *s.* a band to tye the cow's hinder legs when she does not stand well; commonly made of hair.

Crab-drink, *s.* [a drink] made by pouring water on the crabs, after they have been pressed for verjuice.

Crack, *v.* to brag or boast. [Also] *Suffolk*.

Crackling, *or* **Crumpling**, *s.* the rind of roasted pork; G.

Cramble, *v.* to walk as gouty men do; to hobble; G.

Crank, **Cronk**, *adj.* of a sick person, when better. See *Cant*.

Crazy, *adj.* ailing; G.

Cree, *v.*; 'to *cree* wheat,' to boil it soft; G.

Creep-stele, *s.* water-gruel. See **Stele** (below).

Crick (in the neck), *s.* a pain; G.

Crinkle, *v.* to rumple; G.

Cronch, *v.* to eat a small bird with its bones ; or nuts, shells and all, as I saw a Major Finney once do.

Cronk, *v.* to croak ; [said] of a toad. [*And again—*] of the noise of frogs.

Crookl'd, *adj.* crooked. Spoken of a thing that before was strait [straight] ; as, 'a *crookled* pin.'

Crop and stump, in drinking ; the first man drinks half the tankard, and the next the other half ; alluding to a coppice, when both produce and soil is sold (*sic*).

Cross, *s.* ; 'without a *cross* (i. a penny) in the pocket.'

Crouse, *adj.* brisk ; see Ray.

Crowberry, *s.* a bad or bastard cranberry.

Crowder, *s.* a fid[d]ler.

Crowdy, *s.* [a] paste of oatmeal and water.

Crozzeled, *pp.* [said of] coals adhering together on a fire ; G. See **Crozzel**, at p. 15.

Cruds, *s. pl.* curds ; a metathesis.

Cruel, *adv.* very.

Crummy, *adj.* fattish ; of a girl inclined to be fat.

Cudden, *s.* a simpleton.

Cuff, *s.* ; an old *cuff*, i. e. fellow ; G.

Culch, *s.* rubbish in sweeping bed-chambers.

Cupalo, *s.* a smelting-house ; G.

Curnoble, *v.* to beat a person slightly.

Cutter, *v.* ; a hen *cutters*, or calls her chickens.

D.

Daddle, *v.* [said] of a child just beginning to walk.

Daffdowndilly, *s.* the daffodil. It occurs in Littleton, *s. v.* *Asphodelus*.

Dagged, *pp.* [said] when the bottom of a petticoat is wet or dirtied. See **Daggl'd**, at p. 16.

Dank, *adj.* moist. G[rose] has *donk*.

Dapper, *adj.*; 'a *dapper* fellow,' a smart little man.

Day after the fair, i. e. too late.

Dazed, *pp.* under-baked (cf. p. 16).

Dear heart! an exclamation.

Deft, *adj.* neat, active.

Derby neck; so they call the bronchocele [or goitre].

Dew, *v.* to rain a little.

Diddling. 'He has done *diddling* there,' [he] goes there no more out of favour. 'He will soon have done *diddling*;' spoken contemptuously of one likely to be unprosperous.

Dimble, *s.* a small valley; Ray writes *dingle*.

Dip, *s.* sweet sauce for a batter-pudding; of butter, sugar, and verjuice.

Dodder-grass. See **Dither** (p. 17).

Dog-whipper, *s.* a low fellow in some churches, whose business is to drive dogs out and otherwise to keep order. He has no stipend, but is paid annually by the free gifts of the parishioners.

Doit, *s.* a farthing. 'I care not a *doit*.' *Doit* is [from] the Dutch.

Dollars, *s. pl.* flat lumps of lead of the size of a farthing, with which they play by chucking into a hole, as at chuck-farthing. See **Chuck-farthing**, at p. 94.

Donce, *v.* to dance.

Douter, *s.* an instrument to do out the candle; G.

Dowdy, *s.* an ugly or ill-dressed woman.

Dowse, *s.* a good blow; G.

Draff, s. grains; G.

Dreely, *adv.*; 'it rains *dreely*,' i. e. hard and steadily.
[See **Dree**, p. 19.]

Drinking, s. a repast between meals; G.

Dubler, s. a dish. Grose has *Doubler*.

Dull bird, s. a blockhead, a dullard.

Dumbfoundered, *adj.* nonplus'd, silent consequently.

E.

Eager, *adj.* sharp to the taste; also applied to the air
[see Hamlet, i. 4. 2]. Hence *Vin-egar*, *Al-egar*.

Eam, s. uncle. Hence *my neam*, a crasis for *mine eam*.

End, s.; 'a good *end* of twenty years,' i. a large, a great part of [them].

Ever; 'for ever and for ay'; a pleonasm.

Ewsing, s. the eaves of a house; see **Easing**, at p. 20.

Exen, s. *pl.* oxen; G.

F.

Fain, *adj. and adv.* glad, [gladly].

Fairish, *adj.* tolerable, passable.

Fare, *v.*; a cow *fares* of calving, when she shows any near signs of it.

Fastening penny, s. earnest [money].

Fasten-Tuesday, Shrove-Tuesday. So they pronounce it. I have seen it called in an old book *Fasting-Gang Eve*, or the eve of the long set of fasts that were to follow. It is our carnival. In some places the poor go about to the farmers, to beg lard to make pancakes with. At a certain hour, ten or eleven o'clock, pancake-bell rings, and the boys are dismissed from school.

Fause, *adj.* false, cunning ; G.

Feat, *adj.* ; 'a *feat* fellow,' handsome, clever, dextrous ; see Grose, who has *feit*.

Fend, *v.* to strive, labour.

Fending and proving, arguing *pro* and *con* ; [more exactly, *con* and *pro*].

Fern-freckled. See **Fen-freckle**, at p. 22.

Feth, *s.* faith ; as, 'not I, good *feth*.'

Fiddle. 'A *fiddle* !' an exclamation, negative, expressing contempt.

Fiddle. 'To hang the *fiddle* at the door,' [said] of a person who is merry and cheerful abroad, but surly and ill-tempered in his family.

Fiddle-faddle, *s.* a trifling man or woman.

Find or grind, to, to substitute somebody in your place, or do the business yourself.

Fireside, *s.* ; 'health to you and your *fireside*' ; family ; wife and children.

Firrups. 'To play the *firrups* with a person,' to play the deuce with him.

Fitchew, *s.* a polecat ; [also] **Fitchet**, about Ashbourne.

Flacker, *v.* to flutter ; G.

Flake, *s.* a wattle, to set up in a gap, or to make a temporary fence.

Flare, *v.* to blaze ; G.

Flash of water. See Grose ; also, a pool of water in the road.

Flasket, *s.* a basket for clothes.

Fleer, *v.* to sneer.

Fluster, *v.* [said] of a horse ; to stumble.

Foot-ale, *s.* beverage on putting on new clothes ; G.

Forrend of the night, [the] fore end or former part of it.

Fotherom, *s. i.* fodder-room ; a small place behind the rack, from whence the man puts the fodder into the rack.

Founder, *v.* to strive, or exert oneself, for the purpose of getting a livelihood.

Frail, *adj.* short [peevish], easily provoked.

Frem, *adj.* tender ; of meat or grass. Claybrook, p. 129.
See **Frim** (p. 24).

Fresh, *adj.* fud[d]led.

Frump, *s.* an untruth, a story.

Fuddling fellow, a drunkard.

Fume, *v.* to fret, rage.

Fuzz-ball, *s.* a bad species of fungus ; [a puff-ball] ; G.

G.

Gainshire, *s.* the barb of a fishing-hook.

Gall, or **Weather-gall**, *s.* a very imperfect rainbow.

Galloway, a horse under 14 hands high ; G.

Gander-month, *s.* applied to the husband when the wife lies in.

Gang, *s.* ; ‘a *gang* of horses,’ a set of pack-horses. ‘A *gang* of calves-feet,’ a set [of them].

Gargle, *s.* a disorder in cows.

Garth, *s.* a yard ; G.

Gate-ward. ‘To go a *gate-ward* with a person,’ [to go] part of the way.

Gavelock, *s.* an iron crowe [crowbar] ; G.

Gawky, *adj.* awkward ; G.

Gawm, *v.* to stare.

Gawm'd, *pp.* smeared ; G.

Gears [*spelt* Geers], harness of cart-horses ; see Grose.

Gi' o'er, i. e. give over school, for the holidays.

Gin [jin], *s.* an engin ; particularly, a large wheel turned by a horse, to bring up the water or the coals, at a coal-pit.

Glead, *s.* a kite ; Grose has *Glade*.

Glegg, *v.* to squint a little, to have a cast of the eye.

Glib, *adj.* smooth, [that] moves easily. Hence, 'a *glib* tongue.'

Glowres, *pr. s.* is dull or lowering.

Glowring, *adj.* gloomy.

Golls, *s. pl.* hands of children ; G.

Gooding. 'To go *a-gooding*,' [to go] a-begging some *good* thing, against the holy time, as at Christmas.

Goss, *s.* gorse, furze ; Claybrook, p. 129.

Gove-tushed, *adj.* [said] when the teeth project forward or out of the line. *Tush* is *tusk*.

Gowd, *s.* gold.

Gowl, *v. and s.* When the humour of the eye is glutinous, and the eyelids stick together in a morning, they are said to be *gowled* ; and the humour is called *gowl*.

Gransir, Grandsire, *s.* grandfather.

Grinston, Grindleston, *s.* a stone to grind tools with, [a grind-stone].

Grates, *s. pl.* grain of oats ; Grose has *greet*s. See **Greats**, at p. 28.

Green, *adj.* [said] of meat much under-roasted.

Green-drake, s. [the] May-fly, used in fishing ; G.

Green-sword, s. grass, turf, sod ; G.

Grizzles, it, [it] rains small rain.

Groaning-cake, s. [cake] given to the assisting women, after the good woman is brought to bed.

Ground-sill, s. threshold ; G.

Groyne, s. a swine's snout ; G.

Grudging, s. ; 'a *grudging* of pain,' a spice or small degree of it, a tendency to it.

Grumling and growling, or Grumbling and growling, showing uneasiness and discontent.

Grummel, s. worthless refuse.

Guisers, s. *pl.* disguisers ; such as go about at Christmas disguised, for sport and merriment, in fantastic dresses ; *alias*, mummers.

Guising, [used of] to go in disguise, as in Christmas frolicks.

Gullet, s. a small running water.

Gummy, *adj.* heavy in her limbs ; lumpish.

H.

Hack, s. a pick-axe.

Hack and ham, to speak unready.

Hafe, *adj.* half ; hence *ha'penny*.

Haggas, s. entrails minced and mixed with oatmeal, boiled in the stomach of the animal ; G.

Hagging a wood, dividing it into parcels, to be let to the fellers. It is done by hacking or cutting ways through it with a bill.

Hair sore, *adj.* soon offended ; also, fearful of being imposed upon.

Hand of pork, *s.* a shoulder.

Hansel, Hansell, *s.* ; [the] first penny taken in the market, the woman calls her *hansell*.

Har, *adj.* higher.

Hard and sharp! The cry of a hawker of knives, scissors, &c.

Hard as Wrag lad ; spoken of a person whom nothing can hurt. *Wrag* was a baker of Chesterfield ; and sending his prentice over the moors with bread, the boy was overtaken with a severe snowing night, and was forced to lodge on the moors all night, where with his paniers and saddle he contrived to save himself, but the horse perished. [N.B. *Wrag* = Wrag's.]

Hard o' hearing, a little deaf.

Hare-brained, *adj.* wild and thoughtless.

Harl, *s.* [*spelt* Harle], a black dull sky or mist ; cold and marring prospects. See Ray and Grose.

Hask, *adj.* as, '*hask* and dry,' spoken of hay or other matters, when they have lost their juice and goodness.

Haulm, *s.* the straw of pease ; see Ray.

Have at yo', I am for you ; on a challenge to play, &c.

Haze, *s.* mist, or small rain ; cf. Grose.

Hazel. The dirt in a small, or beginning frost, is said to be *hazeled* ; and good mold or land in a field is said to be *good hazel-earth*.

Heads and plucks, the refuse of timber.

Heads and tails. This is not only play'd by tossing up

or hiding the half-penny, and another boy guessing; but by several boys at once, who, pitching their half-pence at a *hob* or mark, at 4 or 5 yards distance, he that lights nearest the hob has the privilege of hustling all the half-pence *first* in a hat, and all that come out when tossed from the hat heads uppermost, are his. The next nearest then takes his turn to hustle, and so on; till all the half-pence are so disposed of. See **Hustle-cap**, at p. 107.

Heckle, *v.*; 'to *heckle* tow,' to dress it; G.

Heckle, *v.* to express passion and indignation: a metaphor from a cock preparing himself to fight; the ruff about his neck being called his *heckle*.

Hedge-hogs, *s. pl.* timber-trees growing in hedges. [See Halliwell.]

Hee, *adj.* high.

Heela, *adj.* bashful, foolishly shy.

Heivy-keivy, *adj.* doubtful; in suspense; see **Keive** (p. 34).

Helter, *s.* a halter.

Heps, *s. pl.* hips; fruit of the briar.

Hern, *s.* heron. It is a monosyllable.

Het, *pp.* heated.

Hidebound, [one] who will part with nothing.

Hinder-ends, *s. pl.* refuse of corn, in winnowing.

Hinging. 'A *hinging* market,' when things do not sell quick.

Hippings, *s. pl.* clouts for infants; G.

Hitch, *v.* to move a little; G.

Ho, *s.* a hall.

Hobblety-hoy; 'a *hobblety-hoy*, neither man nor boy.' Grose has *Hobbety*, malè.

Hob-nob, *adv.* at a venture ; G.

Hoil, *s.* a hole.

Hoist, *v.* [to lift] ; when the hand is lifted from the ground, so as to *plump*, as they call it, directly on the adversary's marble ; (2) Spoken to a horse when he stumbles ; i. 'lift thee up.'

Hold, *s.* ; 'they had a sore *hold*,' i. e. a long earnest dispute or altercation.

Holly-bush, *s.* This used to denote an ale-house, in express contradiction to the proverb ['good wine needs *no* bush']. But it is little used now.

Hooders, *s. pl.* the two sheaves that cover the stacks of corn, in the nature of a hood.

Hopper, *s.* [a basket] for sowing corn ; also, of a mill. [See *Hoppet* in Grose.]

Hoppet, *s.* The corn is put into it at the mill ; and also [a basket] for sowing. Ray interprets, 'a little hand-basket' also.

Horn, *s.* a small drinking-vessel for ale ; hence, 'a *horn* of ale.' [Cf. 'glass of ale.' In a supplement, Pegge adds, 'holding about half a pint.']

Horse-laugh, *s.* a great loud laugh.

Hottle, *s.* a covering for a sore finger. See **Hotil**, at p. 31.

House, **House-place**, *s.* [the] common room in a farmhouse or other dwelling. See p. 31.

Hover, *adj.* light, not pressed down ; G. See Ray (Gloss. B. 16, E. D. S.).

Howsomdever, *adv.* however.

Hulking, *adj.* tall and clumsy ; ‘ a great *hulking* fellow.’

Hull, *s.* a pease-pod or husk ; [also] *Suffolk*.

Hullet, *s.* an owl, owlet. [See **Howlet**, p. 32.]

Hurry, *s.* a small load of hay or corn.

Husk ; a *husk*, or *husky* cough, a dry small cough [G. *hauste*] ; a roughness in the throat. Also, **Huskiness**.

Hussy, or **Hussif**, *s.* a naughty woman ; a perversion of *house-wife*.

Hustle-cap, *s.* [a game] ; the half-pence are all put into a hat and shaken, and all [that] come out with ‘ heads ’ uppermost are yours. See **Heads and tails**, at p. 104.

I.

Ice-bone, *s.* [aitch-bone] of a rump of beef ; Ray.

I’fackins, *interj.* i’faith ; G.

I’fegs, in good faith.

Insense, *v.* ; ‘ to *insense* a person of a thing,’ to make him understand it ; Ray.

I’s not, I shall not. [*For* I sal not.]

J.

Jackadandy, *s.* a trifling silly fellow.

Jackanapes, *s.* an insignificant, impertinent fellow.

Jacob, [used] in speaking to a jackdaw.

Jaum, *s.* the post of a door or window.

Jig, *s.* a top, made of the point of a beast’s horn.

Joist, *v.* to summer-feed cattle ; from *ajist*. [Cf. p. 33.]

Joram, *s.* a large jug.

Jossing-block, *s.* horse-steps, from whence you mount a horse ; also called a horse-block.

K.

Keel, *v.*; ‘to *keel* the pot,’ to put in the thicke[n]ing, or samming it, the effect of which is *keeling* or cooling it for a while. [*Sam*, to skim; *North*.—Halliwell.]

Keeler, *s.* [a] vessel to cool the wort in, in brewing.

Kell, *s.* the *omentum*, or caul.

Ken, *s.* as far as one can see; G.

Kerfe, *s.* the saw-gate; see Ray, [who has, ‘*Kerfe*, the furrow made by the saw;’ *Sussex*, *Essex*].

Kex, *s.* a species of the hemlock.

Kickle, or **Kickle-y**, *adj.* tottering, easily made to fall.

Kickle, or **Kittle**, *adj.* uncertain, fickle.

Kid, *v.* to bind up *kids* (small faggots of brushwood) into faggots. See also Ray.

Kincough, or **Chincough**; from the *kinking* that attends it.

Kind, *adj.* great, or intimate; G.

Kister, Christopher.

Kittle, **Kittlish**, *adj.* tottering, unsteady, easily thrown down. **Kittle**, *v.* to tickle; G.

Knitle, *adj.* ‘a *knitle* man,’ active, skilful; Ray, who writes *Knightle*; G[rose] has *Nitle*. See **Nitle**, at p. 48.

Knuckle, *v.* to keep the knuckles close to the ground, in the game of marbles.

Kuss, *s.* a kiss; G.

L.

Lace, *v.*; ‘to *lace* a person,’ to beat him.

Lackets, *s. pl.* small parcels, of land or money; sometimes, *Lickets* and *Lackets*.

Lag, s. a stave of a barrel. [*And again—*] *Lags*, pipe-staves.

Lake, v. to play ; Ray.

Lam, v. to beat ; hence *Lamb-pye*, a drubbing.

Lamb-storm, s. a storm of hail in April.

Lamb's-wool, s. roasted apples put into ale with sugar, used on Twelfth-day at night.

Land, s. a division of a field in ploughing ; Grose.

Lander, s. a long wooden trough to convey water to a distance.

Lang-settle, s. a long settle of wood with a back and arms.

Lathe, s. a barn ; Ray.

Lawful ; ' O lawful case ! ' an interjection, in lamenting ; Grose.

Lee, s. shelter ; G. A *Sheep-lee*, a wall on the moors for the sheep to stand under in bad weather.

Leeming, s. ; ' a brown *leeming*, ' a ripe nut that leaves the husk easily.

Lick, v. to beat ; Grose.

Liever, *adv.* rather ; Grose.

Light, s. the whole quantity of eggs laid at one season by a hen.

Light on, v. to find ; often ' unexpectedly ' is implied.

Ling, s. heath ; Grose.

Lions, s. *pl.* taylor's.

Living, s. a farm ; Claybrook, p. 129.

Load, s. ; a *load* of wheat, three strikes. By this quantity, it is usually sold in the market ; and it is what both a horse and a man, on occasion, can carry.

Loblolly, s. a mixture ; Grose.

Lob's pound. [See Halliwell.]

Long, *adj.* great ; as, 'a *long* price' ; G.

Louver, *s.* [an] opening at the top of a dove-cote ; a chimney (in *Yorkshire*).

Lowe, *s.* a flame or blaze ; G.

Lug, *v.* ; to *lug* a person by the ears, to pull him by the ears.

Lumbring, *adj.* ; 'a great *lumbring* thing,' anything heavy and unwieldy.

Lumping, *adj.* sullen, and will not speak.

Lungeous, *adj.* spiteful ; G.

Luthee, look thee.

M.

Mad-cap, *s.* a wild, giddy girl.

Madge-at-Ten-Bones ; the *madge* is a short bone placed in the midway of the bowling-alley ; and, if stricken down, reckons five. See **Ten Bones** (p. 128).

Main, *adv.* very ; Grose.

Main, *s.* ; a *main* o' cocks, when they are to fight so many on a side, for several days. *Long main*, the finishing, or upshot.

Make-bate, *s.* [a quarrelsome person].

Make-weight, *s.* a small candle [thrown in to complete the pound] ; Grose.

Making pease, such as boil well, for making porridge or puddings.

Makker, *s.* maker.

Malinders, *s.* a disorder in horses.

Marred ; 'a *marr'd* child, [one that is] humoured, petted, spoiled.

Marrowbones, s. *pl.* knees.

Mash-roll, s. the staff with which they stir the malt in the mash-tub ; [it] rather should be *mash-pole*.

Maslin, s. wheat and rye together ; they, however, are seldom sown so now.

Master, s. husband ; Claybrook, p. 130.

Maul, s. a beetle, [a mall].

Maul, *v.* to beat extremely.

Mawt, s. malt.

Mealy, *adj.* ; a *mealy* apple or pear, when the firmness is lost. See **Mellow**.

Measures, s. *pl.* a term in staking a coal-pit, viz. the strata or layers.

Mellow, *adj.* ; 'a *mellow* apple,' too ripe. See **Mealy**.

Mere, s. [the same] as merestone, a boundary. [*Meer* in Grose.]

Merry-go-down, s. good ale.

Mildew'd, *adj.* [said] of linnen lying damp, discoloured, and tending to rot and decay.

Moil, *v.* to labour ; G.

Mo'n't, must not.

Mony, *adj.* many.

Moot-hall, s. a court where causes are tried or mooted.

Moppet, s. ; 'a pretty little *moppet*,' [said] of an agreeable child.

Mortal, *adv.* very ; G.

Mought, **Mut**, *v.* might.

Mox, *s. pl.* moths. [For *mawks*; hence *mok* a moth; cf. p. 45.]

Moythered, *pp.* smothered, as with heat.

Muck, *v.*; to *muck* the cow-house, to carry out the dung thence, and to cleanse it.

Muckinger, *s.* a handkerchief; G.

Muck-middin, *s.* a 'middin.' See **Middin**, p. 44; and **Muck**, p. 46.

Mummers, *s. pl.* such as go about disguised at Christmas; otherwise, *Guisers*, so called from their being disguised. They dance and sing to divert the company, and expect some gratuity.

Mumper, *s.* a beggar.

Mush'd, or **Mash'd**, [said] of fruit when much bruised.

Mysen, myself; Claybrook, p. 129.

N.

Nay; 'he'll have no *nay*'; i. e. he will not be denied.

Nay-word, *s.* [a catch, or by-word]; Grose.

Near, *adj.* penurious; i. e. near to himself, and indeed they sometimes so express it.

Neb, *s.* bill of a bird; G.

Nedder, *s.* a viper.

Nee, *adj.* nigh.

Nesh, *adj.* tender; also, shy.

Nether, *adj.* lower; G.

Nickopecker, *s.* a wood-pecker; G.

Nigh-hand, *adv.* probably; Claybrook, p. 129.

Nim, *v.* to steal; cf. Grose.

Nont, [as in *my*] *nont*, mine aunt; spoken of any poor old woman.

Nose ; to put one's *nose* out of joint, to supersede him ; as when a male is born after certain females.

Not I ; added to sentences as an asseveration ; What's become of such a thing or person? *Ans.* I know nothing of it, *not I*.

O.

Occamy spoons, *s. pl.* [spoons] made of a mixed metal, and harder than pewter ; a corruption of *alchemy*.

O'er and above ; *not o'er and above*, not better than they should be.

Of ; '*of* a morning,' in a morning.

Offal. They extend the sense of this word very far, meaning all the parts of a fat hog that are not salted and made into bacon.

On, *prep.* of ; as, 'I never heard *on* him.'

Onbethink, *v.* ; to *onbethink* one, to recollect oneself.

Oon, *s.* oven. Grose writes *yoön*.

Oppen, *adj.* open.

Otherguess, other kind ; G. [Rather, of another kind or *guise*.]

Otherwhiles, *adv.* other times ; G. [Grose has 'sometimes' ; more correctly.]

Overget, *v.* to overtake ; G.

Owd, *adj.* old ; [also] much, very much ; as, 'there was *owd* singing,'—'*owd* crying,' &c. See **Old**, at p. 50.

Owlet, *s.* an owl. See **Howlet**, at p. 32.

P.

Pad, *s.* laid on a horse's back like a saddle, to carry sacks of corn, &c., upon.

Papish, *s.* a Papist.

Parcyand, the figure & ; i. e. *per se* & ; G.

Parge, *v.* to lay on the first coat in plastering ; hence a *pargiter*, a plasterer.

Paring ; ‘ *paring* and burning’ old grass land, Denshering or *Devonshiring* it. It is done by a man with a peculiar spade-like instrument, in order to ploughing. See Grose, Local Proverbs ; *Devonshire*.

Parlous, *adj.* perilous.

Pash, *s.* ; ‘ a *pash* of rain,’ a violent sudden fall or shower.

Passer, *s.* a gimlet [piercer] ; Claybrook, p. 129.

Pat, *adj.* ready, perfect.

Peagle, *s.* a cowslip ; G. [has *Paigle*]. ‘ Yellow as a *peagle*.’

Peakril, *s.* an inhabitant of the Peak.

Peeps, *s. pl.* pips or spots on the cards.

Peert, *adj.* pert, brisk, lively ; Claybrook, p. 129.

Peg, *v.* [to be placed together] ; ‘ as close as they could *peg*,’ [said] of a close and thick crowd.

Peg-with-a-lanthorn, and **Will-with-a-whisp**, a moving light in low marshy ground.

Peramble, *s.* preamble, [tale] ; ‘ he gan a long *peramble*.’

Pestle, *s.* ; the *pestle* of a lark, or other small bird, the leg ; see Grose.

Pick, *s.* a diamond at cards. Fr. *pique*.

Pick, *v.* to cast ; a cow *picks* her calf when she comes before her time. To *pick* a person down, to throw him down.

Pick the bar ; [a] sport of young men ; it means to cast

a long iron bar from the foot. He that casts it furthest wins. [*Elsewhere—*] The *bar* was an iron crow of 4 or 5 feet, to be cast from the toe.

Pigsny, *s.* a word of endearment.

Pikelets, *s. pl.* muffins ; small round cakes, buttered, and eaten with tea.

Pilgarlick, *s.* an idle, worthless lad.

Pinbasket, *s.* the last child a woman ever has.

Pinch, *s.* a play of casting halfpence to a hob ; the nearest wins.

Pincush, *s.* a pin-cushion.

Piper ; 'to pay the *piper*,' to bear the expense ; but both pipe and bagpipe are now out of use.

Pitch, *s.* a small box to keep salt in ; a wicker trap to catch fish in, so contrived that the prey, when in it, cannot get out. The brook is dammed on each side of it ; then a man goes into the water above, and treads, so as to drive the fish to it.

Pize, *v.* To *pize* a ball, is to strike it as far as you can with the palm of your hand ; and a sport was called *pize-ball*, when two parties, of an indefinite number, were to cast it alternately, by tossing it by the left hand and striking it with the right, to two goals at a good distance.

Place, *s.* a farm.

Planets ; to rain by *planets*. [See Halliwell.]

Plough Monday, Monday after Twelfth-day, when the plough-servants go about with a plough, and in the form of a team of horses draw it, attended by a fool, and a fiddle, to get an alms from the householders.

Plum, *adv.* exactly. Wind is *plum* north, or *plum* south.

Pock-ar'd, marked with the small pox ; G.

Poppet, s. a puppet ; it is also a word of endearment.

Pot, s. ; 'to go to *pot*' ; it implies suffering or punishment.

Potation. The school-mistress makes an entertainment for the children, of cakes and sweet ale, for which the children give her something apiece, at breaking up at Christmas. This is called the *potation* ; but it is now, I think, disused.

Pot-sitten, *pp.* burnt to [said of milk] ; G.

Pottering, *adj.* [said of] any slight, insignificant matter.

Pot-valiant. When a little in liquor, a man becomes more daring than otherwise he would be.

Prate-apace, s. a tattler.

Pratty, *adj.* pretty.

Prick-eared, *adj.* ; 'a *prick-eared* fellow,' proud and saucy.

Prime, *v.* to prune.

Prinkt, *pp.* dressed out.

Prison-bars. Six, or more, on a side, stood at two certain places. One issued forth from one party, and another followed him from the other, and was to hit him ; which if he did before the first, taking a circle, got back to his goal, he wan a notch towards the game ; and so they proceeded to the end of the game, taking their turns as to issuing out. Young men played this game in Kent, where it was called a *running* ; great agility was shown there at this sport, and many people always attended to see it.

Pucker, s. ; 'in a sad *pucker*,' i. e. hurry, bustle.

Pudding-dike, s. the brook where the *puddings*, or guts of a pig when killed, are washed.

Puddle, v. In making the head of a pond or mill-dam, a deep and broad trench is dug in the middle of the whole length of it, which is filled with clay reduced to sludge or *puddle* with water, and ramm'd down ; after which it will never leak. This they call *pud[d]ling*.

Puns, v. to pound in a mortar. [For *punse* or *punce*.]

Put, v. to throw stones ; see Grose.

Pyes on you ! an innocent (?) form of execration. [See *Pyze* in the Supplement to Grose.]

Q.

Quandary ; 'in a *quandary*,' much perplexed.

Quarry (of glass), s. a square.

Quartern, s. a quarter.

Quern, s. a hand-mill for malt ; G.

Quo he, quoth he ; G. [has *Qu'e*].

R.

Rabbit it, sometimes Od rabbit it, meaning God rabbit it ; an execration or curse. It is also used in Suffolk ; and see *D'rabbit it* in Grose. [Perhaps for *rebate it*.]

Rack o' th' eye ; to judge of the value of a thing by 'the *rack o' th' eye*,' by view or sight, without weighing or measuring ; (about Ashbourne).

Radlings, s. pl. long slender poles for binding hedges ; called also *bindings*.

Raffle, v. to wrangle and quarrel.

Raffling, adj. ; 'a *raffling* matter,' [one] that is trifling, and at the same time perplexed.

Rag, *v.* ; ' to *rag* a person,' to scold and abuse him.

Ragamuffin, *s.* a shabby worthless fellow.

Ragious, *adj.* full of rage or anger, very angry.

Rams, *s. pl.* rampions. [*He means ramsons, Allium ursinum.*]

Randle-piked, *adj.* spoken of a tree, when the upper branches are destitute of leaves or shoots through age.

Rap, *v.* to swap, with which it is often joined ; to exchange ; Grose.

Rapparee, *s.* a worthless fellow.

Rascat, *s.* a rascal. [See *Rascot* in Halliwell.]

Ratch, *v.* to stretch.

Rachel, *s.* poor ground, with as much small stone as soil.

Raw-head and Bloody-bones, talked of to children, to frighten and make 'em good.

Rawm, *v.* [said] of a horse rising with his rider on his hinder legs. See *Ream* in Grose.

Ready. A sends his service to B by C. C [B?] replies—
'I'll *ready* your word.'

Rear, *adj.* [said of] meat underdone ; G.

Reasty, *adj.* rusty ; G. [has *Reesty*].

Reckling, Rickling, *s.* the weakest and poorest in a litter of animals.

Reckon, *v.* suppose ; as, 'I *reckon* he'll come.'

Reek, *s.* smoke ; *reeking* hot, [smoking hot ;] Grose.

Reeze, *v.* to grow rusty ; [said] of bacon.

Render fat, to melt it ; G.

Ridgil, s. a lamb with only one stone ; see *Riggilt* in Grose.

Riff-raffe, s. low people ; G. [s. v. *Raff*].

Rift, v. to belch ; G.

Riggin, of a house, the ridge of it ; G.

Rive, v. to rend ; as, 'to *rive* laths' ; G.

Robin run i'th' hoil, i. e. hole ; a rabbit (*sic*).

Roo, v. to roll or stir about any liquids.

Round, *adj.* [said] of a brook, when bankful.

Rouser, s. [*spelt* Rowzer], spoken of anything great.

Rout, v. to bellow ; G.

Rozzil, s. rosin ; see *Rossil* in G.

Ruck, s. a heap ; Claybrook, p. 129. Hence, to lie with bent knees is 'to lig o' *rucks*.'

Ruck, s. a wrinkle ; G.

Rumbustious, *adj.* obstreperous, boisterous, violent ; G.

Rustle, v. said of hay, when ready to carry in.

S.

Sad, *adj.* [said] of bread ; heavy, opposed to light ; G.

Sad, *adv.* very ; 'a *sad* bad cold' ; 'sadly deaf' ; 'sadly hoarse' ; chiefly of complaints, q. lamentably.

Savoury, *adj.* of a good relish ; we commonly pronounce *say-voury*, but there they speak the *a* as in *that*.

Sawt, s. salt.

Saxton, s. sexton ; from *sacristan*. Small churches have no such officer.

Say, v. to taste, i. e. essay. See Ray, p. 75 [69], s. v. *Taste*.

Scaddle, *adj.* [shy] ; said of a horse given to starting.

Scalding, *s.* ; 'a *scalding* of pease,' pease boiled in the shell ; G. [s. v. *Scadding*].

Scap, *s.* escape ; 'a narrow *scap*.'

Scar, *s.* a cliff or bare rock ; G.

Scholard, *s.* a scholar.

Scorse, *v.* to exchange ; G.

Scoud, *v.* [to] scold.

Scout, *v.* ; 'to *scout*' a person or thing, to regard them with contempt.

Scroop, *v.* to make a noise through friction, [to creak] ; G.

Scrouge, *v.* to squeeze.

Scuff, *s.* [of the] neck ; Grose has : '*Skuft* (of the neck), the cuff or back of the neck.'

Seck, *s.* a sack.

Seeds, *s. pl.* clover, or other small seeds sown with the corn ; sold by the pound.

Seg, *s.* a bull gelded. Also **Bull-seg**.

Sell, *s.* sill of a door.

Sen, i. e. *sayen*, as, 'they *sen*,' [they] say ; 'what *sen* yo ?'

Setter, *s.* an issue or seton in the dewlap of a beast ; see Grose.

Sha, shall.

Shafing, *adj.* ; 'a *shaf*[*f*]*ling* fellow,' mean, or worthless.

Shale, *v.* to shell pease ; G.

Shears ; [there are] 'only *shears* between them,' [they are] both alike.

Sheer over, quite over.

Shelvings, *s. pl.* the rails or frame of wood put on a cart or wagon to make it wider at top, and to contain and carry more hay or corn; 'additional tops to the sides of wagons or carts'; G.

Shock, *adj.*; 'a *shock* head of hair,' very thick.

Shoot, *v.* to plaster.

Shovel-board, *s.* a table of smooth plank 7 or 8 yards long, and 3 feet broad. You stand at the end, and shove three or four round brass pieces of about 2 oz. weight to the other end, where three lines are made across; if you lodge your piece between the first and second line, you gain one to your score; two, if between the second and third; and three, if near the end. Several may play, and you make [arrangement] what number of points [is] to be up. It is good exercise in bad weather.

Sib, *adj.* cousin, akin; G.

Sick-club, *s.* There are many of these in the county. The members, labourers and mechanics, subscribe a small sum weekly to a box, in order to raise a fund for the subsistence of such of their members as shall happen to be sick and cannot work, or have had any accidents to disable them from working. The constitution and articles of these clubs vary, in different places, as to quantum and other particulars. In some parishes there are more than one, and in [i. e. on] their anniversary, when they all dine together, they commonly have a sermon; and people of fortune, who never intend to receive benefit from the institution, will often become subscribers, for the purpose of encouraging so laudable and useful a society, which often keeps an unfortune (*sic*) individual from being burthensome to the parish.

Side, *adj.* long; G.

Sig, s. old urine. *Zigg*, [in] Grose.

Sill, s. (of a door), threshold ; G.

Sills s. *pl.* (of a wagon), shafts ; G.

Simple Simon, a, a half wit.

Skare, *v.* ; ‘to *skare* the fire,’ to stir it at the bottom and potter the dust out ; see Ray, [s. v. *Esse*].

Skellowed, *pp.* warped. G. writes *skeller’d*.

Sken, *v.* to squint.

Skid, *v.* ; ‘to skid a wheel,’ [to] prevent its turning round.

Skuttle, s. [basket] for horse’s corn. See Ray, [s. v. *Whisket*].

Sky-farmer, s. one that goes about begging money for sham losses.

Slabs, s. *pl.* sappy outsides of timber, sawed off in squaring a large beam.

Slamakin, s. an untidy woman or girl.

Slap-dash, *v.* ; ‘to *slap-dash* a brick wall,’ to whitewash it, give it a white coat.

Slape, *adj.* dirty with mud.

Slappy, *adj.* miry.

Slatter, *v.* to scatter ; a *slattern*, a negligent, thoughtless, untidy woman.

Slippy, *adj.* slippery ; of the ground or road.

Slip-slops, s. *pl.* unknown apothecary’s mixtures. It is also used of roads, i. e. wet and dirty ; and of a room, when wet and dirty or nasty.

Slish-slash, *adj.* wet and dirty.

Slither, or **Sluther**, *v.* to slide ; to slip (Grose, s. v. *Sliddering*).

Slive, *v.* to idle about; a *sliving* fellow, an idler, one that idly saunters. [See p. 64.]

Sludge, *s.* mud; G.

Sluffe, *s.* skin, or coat; G. [Grose has: '*Slough*, a huske; it is pronounced Sluffe. North.']

Sluther. See **Slither**.

Smite, *s.* a small particle, an atom.

Smittle, *v.* to infect; Ray.

Smo, *adj.* small. [See **O**, p. 50.]

Smooored, *pp.* smothered.

Snack, *s.* share; G. [Grose has: 'to go *snacks*, or [to] *snack* it, to go shares, or partake.']

Snap, *s.* a mongrel greyhound with a short tail, excellent at *snapping*, or jumping on a hare.

Snarle, *s.* a knot, entangled thread.

Sneaking, *adj.*; 'a *sneaking* fellow,' miserly, sordid.

Sneap[ed], *pp.* bitten with cold, as fruit, &c.; G. [Herbs and fruit *sneaped* with cold weather; Grose, *s. v.* *Snape*.]

Sneg, *v.* to push with the horn, as a cow does.

Snickering and sneering, by way of ridicule, that is.

Snif[f]ling, *adj.*; 'a *snif*[f]ling cold,' qu[asi] *snivelling*; a slight run[n]ing disorder in the nose.

Snifter, *v.* to snow a little.

Snudge, *v.* to go to houses unasked, in order to be entertained; to go unasked to an entertainment, for the sake of getting a meal.

Snush, *s.* snuff.

Sny, *v.* abound, [as] 'to *snie* with lice'; G. [*Snee* in Grose.]

Sod, *s.* a turf ; G.

Soft, *adj.* weak, foolish : of persons.

Softnet, *s.* a soft or foolish fellow ; G.

Sole, *s.* a small yoke about a cow's head when tied up in the cow-house. [See *Sole* (3) in Halliwell.]

Sommering, *s.* an early sort of apple. See **Percock** (p. 53).

Son of a gun, a soldier's brat ; term of reproach.

Soor, *adj.* sore.

Soort, *s.* sort.

Sore, *adj.* ; 'he is a *sore* one for cards,' vastly fond and attached ; also bad, as [of] a bad cold.

Soss, used to dogs, in urging them to lap.

Sough, *s.* a covered drain, pronounced *suff* [suf] ; Claybrook, p. 129.

Sound, *s.* a swoon.

Souse, *v.* ; 'to *souse* in water,' [to] dip.

Sowl, *v.* ; a dog *sowls* a pig when he seizes him by the ear.

Sowter, *s.* [a] sowgelder.

Spank, *v.* [to] ride hard.

Sparge, *s.* spurge.

Sparrow, *s.* a short nail with a broad thick head. [*A sparable.*]

Speed, *s.* a dangerous disorder in calves.

Spelch, *v.* ; 'to *spelch* beans,' just to break them, in the shell, that the cattle may eat them the better and more easily, and that they [may] not pass the intestines whole and undigested.

Spelder, *v.* to spell ; G.

Spell, *s.* ; 'a *spell* of money,' a small sum. G. has *Spill*.

Splatte, *v.* to spatter [better spelt *splat*]. See below.

Splatter-dashes, *s. pl.* a sort of leathern boots with feet. See above.

Spring, *s.* ; 'a *spring* of pork,' [the lower part of the fore-quarter of pork, divided from the neck ; Halliwell].

Spring-wood, *s.* such as is usually felled every twenty-one years, and opposed to a wood altogether of timber. So called from its *springing* or growing up again after felling. Mr. Cooke is mistaken (*Archæol.* x. p. 116) in thinking it so named from the wet or springy ground ; for see there, p. 440.

Sprinklings, *s. pl.* pointed sticks used by the thatcher to fasten his thatch.

Sprittle, *s.* ; a *cake-sprittle*, an household implement to turn an oat-cake when baking.

Sprut, *v.* to sprout.

Squatted, *pp.* ; sadly *squatted*, i. e. dirtied by the mire of the road. A horse is said to *squat*, i. e. to dirty one.

Squeamish, *adj.* nice, hard to please.

Staddle, *s.* the bottom of a stack ; G.

Stansions, *s. pl.* iron bars of windows ; G.

Stark, *adv.* quite, as 'stark mad,' 'stark blind' ; very, as 'stark nought' ; G.

Starnel, *s.* a starling ; a metathesis.

Start, *s.* assistance for an hour or two, in any busy time.

Steer, *v.* [to stir, excite] ; a loud, shrill voice is said to *steer* one.

Stele, s. a stile ; hence *creep-stele*, a cant word for water-gruel ; so nam'd because it will never enable you to jump over a stile, but only to creep, and get over it as well as you can.

Stew, s. a small pond. See Ray [Gl. B. 16].

Stickleback, s. a fish with prickles on its back.

Stinge, v. ; 'it *stinges*,' or '*springes*,' spoken of short, sudden, acute fits of pain internally in a limb.

Stingo, s. very strong drink.

Stock (of bees), a hive.

Stools, s. *pl.* bottom[s] or root[s] of trees.

Stoor, s. store.

Stoory, s. a story ; meaning a falsehood or lye.

Store, s. ; 'to set no *store* by a person,' not to value or esteem him.

Stown, *pp.* stol'n.

Strands, s. *pl.* ; '*strands* of a necklace,' the strings that compose it. See Ray [Gloss. B. 16].

Strangles, s. a disease in a horse.

Stray, s. straw ; Nichols, Church-wardens' Accounts, p. 198.

Strig, s. [a] foot-stalk of fruit ; Ray, p. 78 [Gl. B. 16, p. 92].

Strop, v. ; 'to *strop* a cow,' to milk her close, and take the last drop.

Stropper, s. a cow going dry. [See under **Stroaking**, at p. 69.]

Stumps ; 'stir your *stumps*,' make haste.

Stupe, s. a stupid fellow.

Such ; ' we had none *such* a journey,' i. e. but a bad or indifferent one.

Sup, s. ; ' a *sup* ' of ale or small beer, a little (?), as called for at dinner ; ' a good *sup* of rain,' i. quantity.

Suppings, s. spoon-meat ; G.

Surry, s. sirrah ; used by lads in speaking one to another. [See p. 69.]

Swap, v. to exchange.

Swarm, v. ; ' to *swarm* a tree,' or ' rope,' to climb it with hands and feet only.

Swash, s. [the] inside of an unripe nut.

Swatch, s. a piece of cloth, &c., for a pattern ; G.

Swath, s. [of] grass just cut ; G. [Grose has : ' *Swathe-bank*, a swarth of new-mown grass or corn. North.' For *bank* read *bank*.]

Swear, v. ; the cat *swears*, when she growls.

Sweet liquor, the first running from the malt in brewing, pleasant and loosening.

Swey, v. ; ' my head *sweys*,' [or] is dizzy.

Swill, v. to drink greedily ; G.

Swing[e]ing, *adj.* [great, large] ; as,

Father and mother and Tom,

They all went to Norwich ;

They had a *swinging* help (?) of powdered beef,

And a *swinging* bowl of porridge.

[The third line is nearly illegible.]

Swinger, s. [said] of any great thing ; a large thing of any kind. [*Pronounced* swin'jur.]

T.

T', the, in crasis ; as, ' where's t'ammer ? ' i. e. where is the hammer ?

Tag ; ' they went *tag, rag, and bobtail*, ' one and all.

Tagge, s. [*better spelt Tag*], a sheep of the first year ; G.

Tagging, *pres. pt.* trailing on[e] after the other, as in a row.

Tantle about, *v.* [said] of an old man, who can only go into his yard ; G.

Tap-lash, s. weak small beer.

Tatter, *adj.* cross, peevish ; G.

Taw, s. a larger sort of marbles with which boys play, and shoot at the others.

Team, s. ; ' a *team* of ducks, ' a brood.

Teaster, s. canopy of a bed ; also, sixpence ; G. [A *tester*.]

Ted, *v.* to spread abroad new-cut grass ; G.

Tee, *v.* to tye.

Ten Bones, s. *pl.* nine-pins ; the tenth standing in the middle of nine, and overtopping the rest. They consist of beasts' bones. To strike down the tenth, leaving the rest all standing, is esteemed dextrous (*sic*), and reckons well towards the game—ten, I think.

Tett, and **Tetty**, Bet, and Betty.

Tet[t]y, *adj.* i. e. testy, short, hasty, peevish.

Thak, s. thatch ; G.

Than, Jonathan.

Then ; [*hence*] **By then**, that instant. 'The hare started, and Spanker was o'er the hedge *by then*.'

Thill-horse, s. shaft-horse ; G.

Thow, v. to thaw.

Threadle, v. ; 'to *threadle* a needle,' to thread it.

Thumbstall, s. [one of] the round pieces of leather which the glovers cut out from the place where the thumb is to be inserted, which little boys beg of them, to keep their book[s] clean.

Thumper, s. anything large ; a large thing of any kind.

Thurrok, s. an under passage for water to run through.

Tick, s. [an] insect infesting dogs and sheep ;—'full as a *tick*.'

Tickle, *adj.* ; '*tickle* weather,' uncertain.

Tickna-ware, s. earthen-ware made at Tickenhall, of a brown ground streaked with yellow.

Timerous, *adj.* sullen, perverse.

Tippy, *adj.* (1) tipsy : (2) in the *ton*, or tip-top of the fashion.

Tiss! tiss! spoken in calling a cat ; i. e. puss! puss!

Toll-nook, s. [a corner of the market-place] where toll is taken ; G.

Tom ; [in] *Tom-fool*, a silly fellow ; *Tom Tinker* ; *tom-tit*. *Tom Long*, carrier, [said] of a person that loiters, and is long in coming or returning.

Tom o' Bedlam, a harmless madman that ranges the country, pretending to have come from Bedlam.

Tooad, s. a toad ; a dissyllable.

Top, *v.*; '*top* the candle,' [i. e.] snuff it. When taylors work by candle-light, four or five on the board, and [the] candle wants snuffing, one cries *top*, and all follow instantly, uttering the same word, and he that speaks it last is to operate, which is done by the fingers.

Touch, *s.*; 'to keep *touch*,' to accord.

Trip, *s.* a hard piece of box, or yew, about 2 inches long, and sharpened at both ends. It was laid on a stone; and the player with his *trip-stick* (about 36 inches) striking the small end of the *trip*, made it mount a little, and then hitting it before it came to the ground, sent it as far as he could, when the ground it went over was measured by the *trip-stick*, and so many were in consequence added to his score. He that first got a hund[red] won. They played alternately, and sometimes two or three on a side.

Trip-ball. Boys now use an implement [called a *trap*] sold in the toy-shop; but at first it was a flat bone placed in a shallow hole in the ground, on the lower end of which the ball was laid, and the player with his stick struck the other end, thereby making the ball rise, so that he might hit or smite it. [*Trap-ball*.]

Tripes and trillibubs, *s. pl.*; Grose writes *trolly-bags*, and explains [it as] tripes. [See Halliwell.]

Trull, *v.* to trundle.

Tug, *s. or Timber-tug*, *s.* four wheels with a long pearch for carrying long pieces of timber.

Turn the corner, to, to die; euphemism.

Turn-up, *s.* the trump at whist, [the one turned up at the end of the deal].

Tush, *s.* a tusk or tooth.

Tussle, *s.* struggle ; G.

Tut-ball, *s.* [described at length. The same as the game usually called *rounders*.]

Twelfth-night, 6 Jan. Lamb's-wool, i. e. apples and ale sweetened, is usually had. See **Lamb's-wool**, at p. 109.

Twinking, *adj.* ; 'a *twinking* frost,' a sharp or severe one; *twinking* (tweaking) one, as it were by the nose.

Twitch, *v.* to take up hastily ; also, to pull.

Twitch, *v.* ; 'to *twitch* a ploughed field,' i. e. to gather together of the *twitch*-grass in small heaps, in order to burn and destroy them.

Twitter, *v.* to be eager to do a thing, or to go ; see Ray.

U.

Unbethought, *pt. s.* recollected ; G.

Ungain, *adj.* awkward ; G.

Unked, *adj.* lonely ; Claybrook, p. 129.

Unlucky, *adj.* [an] *unlucky* lad, full of roguery and mischief ; often in no bad sense.

Upbraid, *v.* [to] rise in the stomach ; G.

Uphowd, *v.* uphold, warrant ; G. [To] assure : as 'I *uphowd* you.'

Urchin, *s.* hedgehog ; G.

V.

Valentine Day. The first person of [a] different sex you meet or see in the morning of this day is to be your husband

or wife. *To draw Valentines*; done on the eve of this day, when names of young men or women, written in [i. e. on] small scrolls of paper, are put into a hat, and that you happen to take out is to be your husband or wife.

W.

Waffling, s. barking; G. [M. E. *wlaffing*.]

Wake, s. feast of dedication of [the] parish-church; G.

Wakkersome, *adj.* easily awaken'd; G.

Waste, s. a consumption; G.

Waste heart, woe is the heart; my heart is grieved; I am sorry. (Cf. p. 80.) A note of exclamation. *Woe* is an adjective here.

Wastrils, s. *pl.* knives, &c., china, &c., that have little flaws in them.

Wattles, s. *pl.* hurdles; also, [a] cock's comb; G.

Way-bit, s. a little bit; 'a mile and a *way-bit*'; G.

Wayn't, will not; as good as *won't*, though bad enough.

We, *prep.* with.

Wearing, s. a decline of health, a consumption.

Weet, *v.* to wet, or rain a little.

Weet, with it.

Wem, s. the belly.

Wesh, *v.* to wash.

Wet. 'A *wet* quaker,' one that will drink a bottle.

Wey, wey, well, well! in giving assent.

Whapper, **Whopper**, s. [anything] large; G.

What. 'I tell you *what*'; a phrase on the beginning of a speech in conversation, as if to bespeak attention.

Whelk, *s.* a small swelling on the skin, often not bigger than a pin's head ; a pimple.

Whewt, *s.* a shout. See **Whowt** (p. 82).

Whimmy, *adj.* full of whims.

Whip-snapper, *s.* [one] idle and insignificant. Written also *Whipper-snapper*.

Whiscum-whascum over the knee, whipping a child with a rod.

Whit-flaw, *s.* a witlowe (*sic*). See **Wick-flaws** (p. 82).

Whittle, *s.* a knife.

Whiz, *v.* to hiss like hot iron in water ; *G.* As *s.*, the sound of anything flying by you through the air.

Whosomever, whosoever.

Wild-geese chase, *s.* a ramble one knows not whither.

Wilk, *v.* to bark ; but [said] of a small dog.

William o' th' Rock, George o' th' Wood. These are said to be the modes of address between the two families at Chatsworth and Haddon. The Vernons of Haddon were stiled anciently *the Kings of the Peak*. Haddon Field is a fine rich piece of grazing ground, and it is said, the owner was assured as many broad pieces for it as would go round it lying flat, but that he insisted on having as many as would encompass it when set on edge ; a legendary tale, no doubt, but expressive of the value of it.

Wind, *s.* ; 'a *wind* of ale,' i. e. as much as you take at a draught. The famous Jedidiah Buxton kept account in his memory of all the *winds*, as he called them, he had at each gentleman's house.

Winder, *s.* a window.

Window, *v.* to winnow. [A. S. *windwian*.]

Windrows, *s. pl.* new hay got into rows for cocking ; G.

Wing (of a rabbit or hare), *s.* the shoulder.

Winkers, *s. pl.* blinds of a horse's bridle, to prevent his looking at objects sideways. But *q.* if *blinkers* be not right ? [*Winkers* is also right.—W. W. S.]

Wiseman, *s.* [a] conjurer.

Witch, *s.* a small candle, to make weight.

Wither, *s.* ; 'to do a thing with a *with*er,' i. with force and haste.

Witho, *adv.* withal.

Wizzen, *adj.* dry ; G. As *v.* to wither.

Workish, *adj.* much disposed to work.

Worky-day, *s.* [as] opposed to Sunday or holiday.

Woundy, *adj.* great ; G. As *adv.* very.

Wun, [*pt. s. and pp.*] wound ; from *wind*.

Wutcake, *s.* [oat-cake] ; a sort of bread much used by peasants.

Y.

Yaffle, *v.* [to yelp] ; said of a little barking cur.

Yark, *s.* a jerk ; possibly it is that word.

Yarm, *v. neut.* to chide, or scold. See **Yawm** (p. 85).

Yeds, *s. pl.* heads. The offal and refuse of a parcel of timber, not being sold, they will commonly call, and not improperly, *yeds and plucks*, which usually stick [i. e. remain] on hand.

Yellow-belly, *s.* a Lincolnshire man ; G.

Yellow-boys, *s. pl.* guineas ; G. [s. v. *Yallow-beels*].

Yo'st. After hag[g]ling a while, the seller cries, 'well,

yo'st have it,' a strong contraction for *you shall*, arising (seemingly) from the singular *thou shalt*.

Youth, s. pronounced like [i. e. riming with] *South*.

Yule-games, s. *pl.* Christmas games.

PROVERBIAL SAYINGS.

1. A peck of March dust is worth a king's ransom; implying that a dry [time] then is profitable, and brings plenty.

2. A pescod [pease-pod] with nine peas in it is to be laid under the sill of a door for good luck.

3. A pot in the pate,
 A mile in the gate [way].

4. As brisk (or busy) as a bee.

5. As lazy as Ludlam's dog, who laid himself down to bark.

6. [As] smart as a carrot.

7. As sure as a gun.

8. Bold as Brassy¹, a famous highwayman, who with his horse would face anything.

¹ Hardly legible. Probably a pun: the phrase *brass-bold* occurs much earlier, in 1583. See New Eng. Dict.

9. Bowser [Bolsover] for Bacco-pipes ;
 Tre[e]ton for Trenchers ;
 Laughton for a pretty Lass,
 Whiston for Wenches.

Bolsover alone is in Derbyshire ; the rest are in Yorkshire, on the borders. Observe the alliteration.

10. Brag is a good dog, but Hold-fast is better. [See no. 17.]

11.

DERBY ALE.

O mortal man, that lives by bread,
 What is it makes thy nose so red ?
 'Tis Derby Ale, so strong and stale,
 That keeps my nose from looking pale.

Again :—

The best Ale in the world is in England ; the best in England is in Derbyshire ; the best in Derbyshire is at Chesterfield ; the best in Chesterfield is at Peggy Dowker's¹.

N.B. Dowker¹ was once a respectable farmer at Chesterfield. I can just remember this. A maiden us'd to be the woman who brewed a great deal for distribution¹. I can just remember this ale-wife. She had no sign.

12. Do nothing rashly, but kill fleas.

13. Fasten Tuesday. If you have not a sweetheart on Fasten Tuesday, you will be lousy all Lent ; meaning, perhaps, that if you get not a sweetheart, when well dressed, you will be heedless and negligent of yourself in the following season of mortification. [See p. 99.]

14. Haddon Field ; large and so fertile, it was offered to be surrounded by broad pieces [of money] placed flat ; but the owner insisted on their being set on edge. [See William o' th' Rock, at p. 133.]

¹ Hardly legible.

15. Hard as a ground toad.

16. Hard as Wrag lad. [See **Hard**, at p. 104.]

17. Hell, Hull, and Halifax all begin with a letter ;
Brag is a good dog, but Holdfast is better.

18. In the spring Dove's flood
Is worth a king's good (or ransom).

The river Dove parts Derbyshire and Staffordshire, and fields (?) are made fruitful by being at that time overflowed.

19. John Long, Carrier ; spoken of a tardy messenger.
[Also Tom Long ; see *Tom* in the Supplement, at p. 129.]

20. Lammas wheat.

21. Owlcoats in Heath : built by the famous Bess of Hardwick, who built it in [rivalry of] Sutton just by, saying, 'she would build as good a house as that for [the owls]'. [Partly illegible ; I am indebted for the story to my fellow-collegian, the Rev. F. Brodhurst, vicar of Heath. He refers me to Dr. Cox's Churches of Derbyshire ; under 'Sutton-le-Dale,' he writes:—'The third great mansion which Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, built in this county was situated at Owlcote or Old Cote in this Parish. (It is not, however, in the Parish of Sutton, but on its borders, and in the Parish of Heath.) There are now no remains of this mansion.' There is simply a farm-house on the site. One of the Leakes was building a house at Sutton-le-Dale, and Bess of Hardwick said that 'she would build as good a house as that for the owls.']

22. Say-well is good, but Do-wel is better.

23. The burying's gone by ; i. you are too late.

24. The luck of a lousy calf ; lives all winter and dies in summer.

25. [The] Sadler of Bawtry. [Refers to a proverb—‘He’ll be hanged for leaving his liquor, like the saddler of Bawtreys.’ The story is quoted at length in Hazlitt’s Collection of Proverbs, p. 196, from Pegge’s Curialia (1818), p. 340.] ‘Remember Sadler of Bawtry,’ spoken to a person that wants [to] leave the company. The sadler was hanged for leaving his liquor behind him. News, it is said, came to an ale-house where he was drinking, of a robbery; on which he started up and went of (*sic*), his fears overcoming him; on which he was taken up, this sudden motion being thought a mark of guilt, and was hanged.

26. They are pulling geese in Scotland; so here it snows.

27. To be in the lane, when you should be in the field.

28. To be in the wrong box.

29. To give one *cold pig*, to throw the cloaths off a person in bed.

30. To keep the band in the nick. [See **Band**, at p. 88.]

31. To show a person London, to hold (?) [him] up by the chin.

32. Trim tram,
 Like master, like man.

33. Two to one is odds at football (old saw).

34. Waste not, want not; written on the chimney-piece at Sir Nath. Curson’s at Kedleston.

Oxford

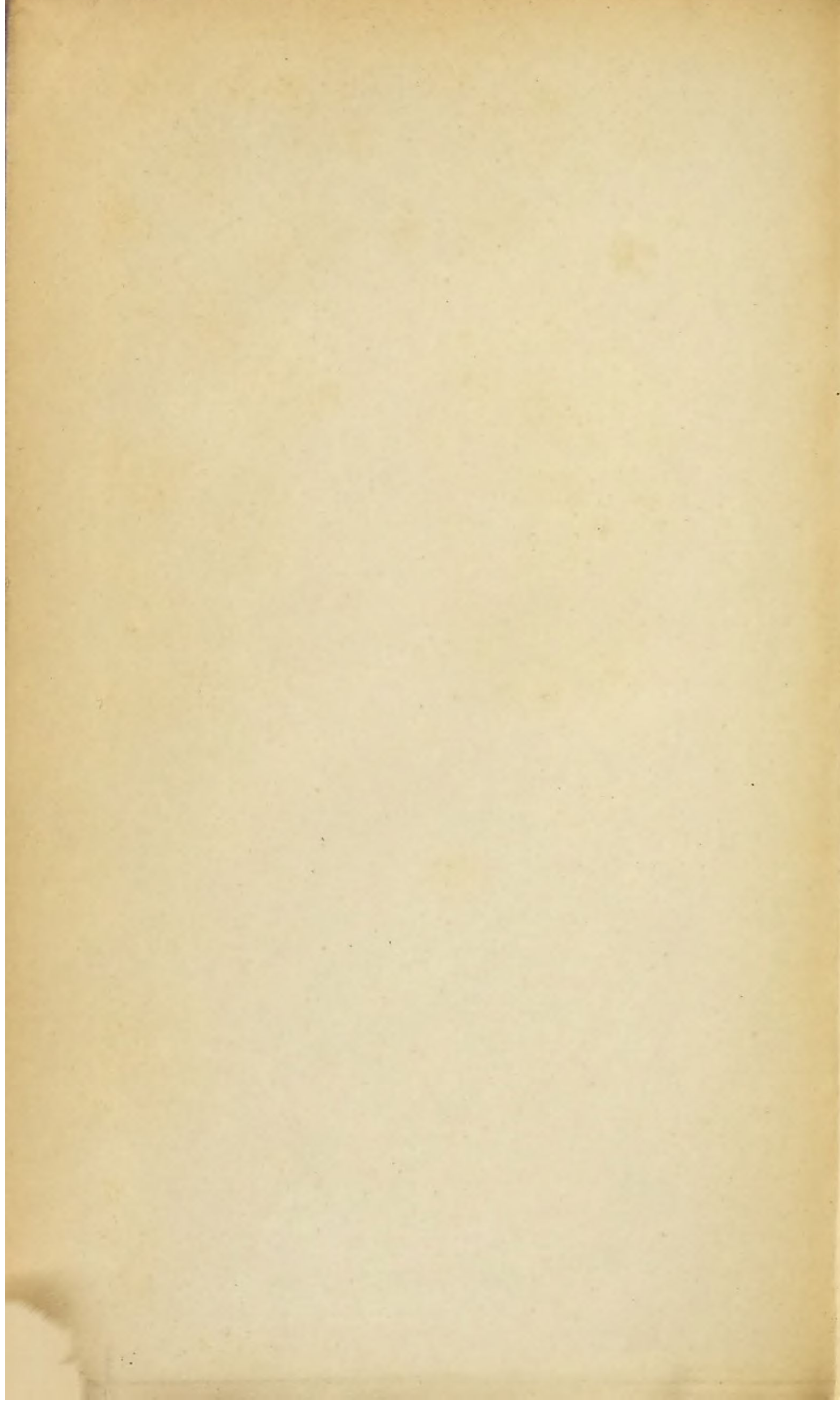
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